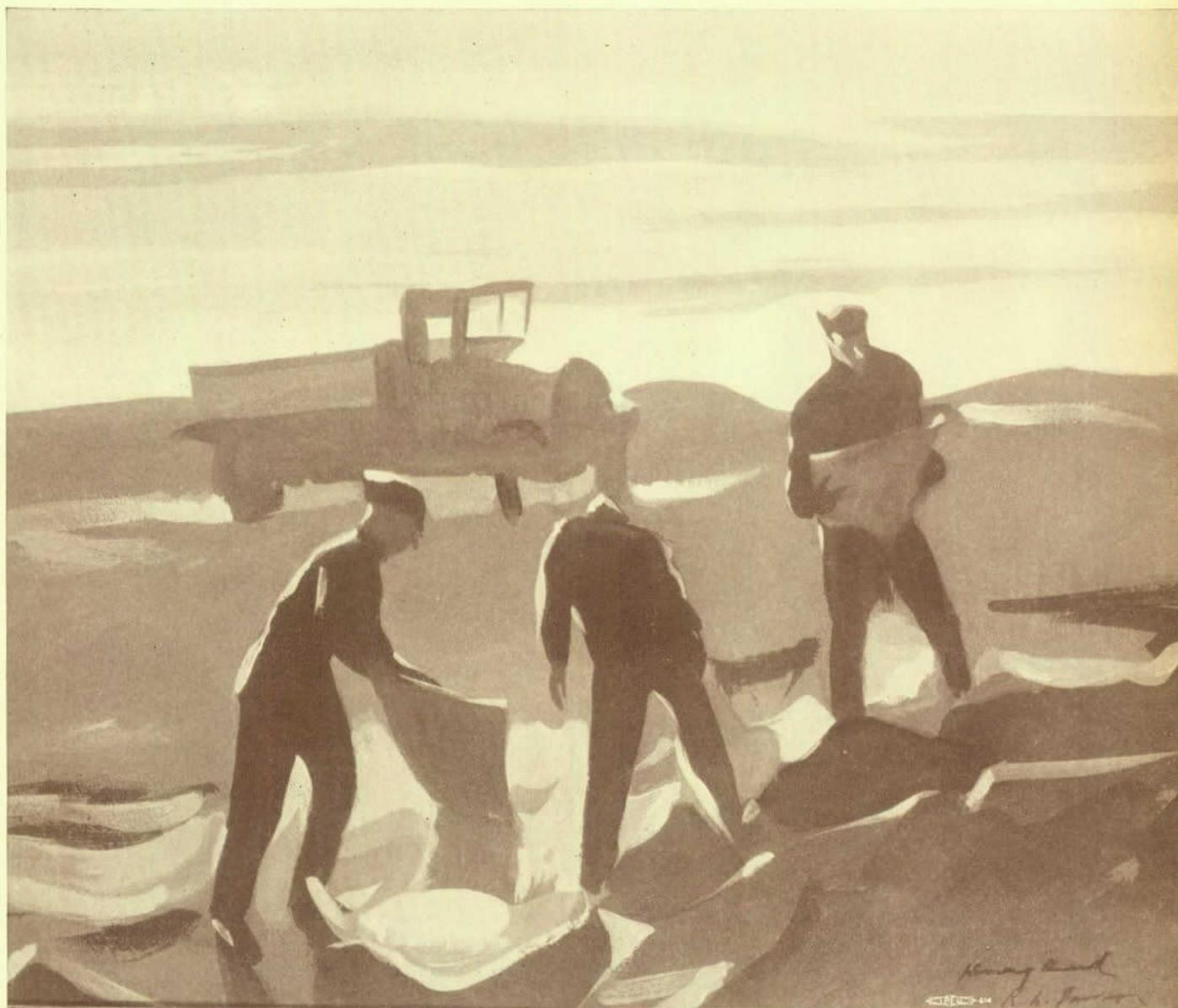


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



LABOR BOARD ISSUES RESTATED

Vol. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1939

No. 5

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

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bearer of human speech over land and sea, greatest servant
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—CHARLES W. ELIOT.

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Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugnizet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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•This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

Poetry is a form of communication and a principal function of poetry is to bring people closer together. In a social age, to bring groups closer together. Illustration of this has been given to us by the numerous letters which have come to this office speaking favorably of John Boyle O'Reilly, Irish-American poet, tribute to whom this JOURNAL gave in a recent article.

The executive secretary of the American-Irish Historical Society sends us this pleasant letter:

"The article with the alliterative title deals with the life and work of John Boyle O'Reilly, that great Irishman whose memory you have helped to perpetuate. Well might labor love him, for he was its champion, and the champion of all the oppressed, with all the might of his eloquence, poetry and literary ability. His gifts were made to serve his fellow-men, for whom he always labored so unselfishly. His memory should never be allowed to die, or even become misty, and you are to be commended for doing your share toward keeping it green."

Another letter of interest to our readers has come from the South African Electrical Workers' Association, Johannesburg:

"My organization is extremely grateful to you for the help you have given us in forwarding copies of your various agreements and other interesting literature. Your monthly JOURNAL is always looked forward to, and I can assure you that any other information or papers which you may be able to send from time to time will be extremely useful and helpful."

"A subject which is very much to the forefront at the moment is electricians working on 'live conductors.' It would be interesting to know what conditions govern this very delicate and perhaps essential work in the United States."



Hands

By F. DRIES, B-474, Memphis

*Leaving his finger prints
On the creations of man,—
The hands of the Drudge
Simple, great and soiled
Touch man's creations great and small
Often are torn, bruised and gnarled.*

*Pharaoh's pyramids, and Roman roads
Knew the touch of the Drudge's hand.*

*The hand that sews the garment
The hand that picks the cotton
Fingers shaping them go throughout the world,
Labors long since forgotten.*

*Each bolt fingered by some battered hand,
Each rivet in place. Each shovel of concrete.
Hands that touch wire, iron, wood,
Plaster, paint to make the world complete.*

*Concrete of blood and sweat
In cathedrals vast and grand
Magnificent as thought of man
Impossible without the touch of the Drudge's hand.*

*Hands—his hands—held the ax that levelled the forest,
And guided the plough through soil.
Sowed the seed and gathered the harvest,
Gnarled, wrinkled and coarse, they toil.*

*These things wrought
By hands long since stilled.
Covered now by dirt
He once tilled.*

*The hands of the ploughman
And those of the organist are both great.
Their destiny? Like the murals of life
Painted in blood by the artist known as Fate.*



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1939

NO. 5

LABOR BOARD Issues NOW RESTATED

ASPIRITED debate on the place of the National Labor Relations Board in American government and American life has been going forward for a period of six weeks before a Senate committee and before the public, with a superabundance of repetition, but happily with little recrimination.

During the course of this debate William Leiserson, chairman of the National Mediation Board, has been nominated for a place on the National Labor Relations Board to succeed Donald Wakefield Smith.

A long bibliography of labor relations in the United States is being created on the hot anvil of public discussion. Besides the voluminous record of the Senate committee, inclusive of such names as Senator Wagner, Chairman Madden, Chief Counsel Fahy, and others, two books have been added to the list, "Unions of Their Own Choosing," by Robert Brooks, a professor at Williams College, which is a partisan defense of the labor board; acknowledgments for help in the preparation of the book are given to Malcolm Ross, Elinore Herrick and Nathan Witt, employees of the board. The other book is "Death of a Yale Man," by Malcolm Ross, N. L. R. B. publicity director.

Labor groups have joined in the general melee with pamphlets. The C. I. O. continues to issue broadsides trying to connect the American Federation of Labor with business corporations. The American Federation of Labor has issued a pamphlet entitled "Explanatory Comment on the American Federation of Labor Amendments." An association headed by W. Jett Lauck, employee of John L. Lewis, has issued "Problems of the National Labor Relations Board."

A great share of this spirited debate has been conducted on an abstract basis and has rallied around the Act itself. Practically no attempt has been made to discover on a realistic basis the actual procedures and workings of the National Labor Relations Board. It is the position of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL in this debate that the real question before the House is:

Has the National Labor Relations Act been administered according to the sound principles of good administra-

Administrative deficiency of present board gradually brought to light.

tion or even within the tradition of democratic institutions?

ADMINISTRATIVE DEFICIENCIES

Administrative deficiencies on the part of the National Labor Relations Board have produced the present situation in Congress. It is a fact that the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly gone before the board asking for a change in procedure and in philosophy of administration and has failed repeatedly. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor have also gone to Senator Wagner asking for redress and have received no encouragement. The case has even been taken to the White House without results. This has produced a situation in which the American Federation of Labor has had to move through Congress for amendments to the Act *in order to secure a more just administration of the Act.*

The National Labor Relations Act in the main does just two things: First, it legalizes collective bargaining; second, it permits the workers to choose their form of organization. Though the Act legalizes collective bargaining, it does not set up a system of industrial relations based upon the theory of the class struggle. Though the Act permits workers to choose their form of organization, it does not weight any given set-up against any given form of organization. There are many instances where the National Labor Relations Board has interpreted the Act as a law guaranteeing the theory of the class struggle and there are many instances where the board has arranged procedures and given encouragement to the C. I. O. in such wise as to encourage the selection of the C. I. O. industrial union type of organization.

SENATOR WAGNER'S STRICTURE

Evidence on this first point is found in the testimony of Senator Wagner himself. Senator Wagner's appearance before the Senate committee was a stirring defense of collective bargaining and of the Act

itself. However, Senator Wagner forcibly pointed out that there is nothing in the present Act which bars employers from petitioning for elections. The prohibition rests upon a ruling of the labor board. This important declaration of Senator Wagner is as follows:

"There is wide support for an amendment which would permit employers to petition for elections. As I have always said, *there is nothing in the present Act which denies this privilege to employers. The prohibition rests upon a ruling of the labor board.* This ruling evolved before the current labor split, to meet a situation where an employer might attempt prematurely to 'freeze' a situation produced by a long tradition of opposition to unionism.

"While there should still be safeguards against this situation, the labor split has introduced a novel situation where a well-intentioned employer is caught between the competition of rival groups. In such cases, under appropriate safeguards which these hearings should develop, I feel that the employer certainly should have the right to petition for an election. It would seem that the board could accomplish this under its rule-making power. But if not, there should be legislation toward that end, unless these hearings develop compelling reasons, which I do not now see, why such a change would impair the objectives of the Act."

Chairman Madden of the board made an unequivocal defense not only of the Act but of the administration of the Act. However, under cross-examination Mr. Madden made certain confessions of far-reaching import. Mr. Madden admitted that the board had one policy for C. I. O. representatives and another policy for A. F. of L. representatives. From the New York Times the following report of this testimony reveals Mr. Madden's open bias:

"In replying to the questions of Senators as to the right of an employer to tell his employees that a union representative was a communist, Mr. Madden said that if the employer made the allegation that he did not wish his employees to join a particular union, the employer would be violating the law. If the allegation were made against a leader of a long-established union, of which organization

such a remark would have no effect, the witness felt that the charge of coercion would not hold.

"Then that means you can call an A. F. of L. union anything, but not so the C. I. O. union?" asked Senator Taft.

"If that is so, it is because the facts of the living world are so and not anything the board has done," replied Mr. Madden.

"Mr. Taft said he saw no difference between an employer being permitted to say one thing about one union and not about another. He thought it was 'a foolish way to interpret a law enacted by Congress.'

Replies to a question by Senator Holt, Mr. Madden said that if he were an employee to whom an employer spoke of a union leader's communism, he would feel that the employer wished him to refrain from joining the union.

Senator Ellender inquired why an employer should be penalized if a union leader were really a communist and he told his employees that fact.

"The fact that the charge was true did not keep it from being coercive, replied the board chairman. Senator Thomas, chairman of the committee, commented that the Supreme Court always took into account the time, place and circumstances of allegation, but Senator Ellender maintained that the truth should always be a defense.

To this Mr. Madden retorted that pickets were constantly being enjoined from carrying placards alleging an employer was unfair to organized labor, even though the charge was true. To say to workers that they might not speak the truth about their employers and yet to permit employers to 'speak the truth at will' he regarded as 'gross class discrimination.'

Senator Holt asked the witness to explain the significance of the fact that the labor board had invalidated only one collusive contract made between an employer and a C. I. O. union but had voided

a score of such contracts involving the A. F. of L. and other organizations.

"This only proved, according to Mr. Madden, that some employers were willing to deal with the A. F. of L. rather than with the C. I. O.

Senator Holt, who is an outspoken opponent of the C. I. O., pressed Mr. Madden to give his opinion as to the popularity of the A. F. of L. with employers as compared to the C. I. O.

The witness hesitated a moment and then said he believed that if a poll of employers were taken it would show a strong preference for the A. F. of L. as against the C. I. O. He could express no opinion as to why this was true."

Mr. Madden's phrase the "facts of the living world" can mean nothing else but the board's interpretation of the facts of the living world. It is a gratuitous assumption that employers who are against collective bargaining are more prejudiced against the C. I. O. than against the A. F. of L.

LAW BY DISCRETION

As the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has repeatedly pointed out, the course that lay before the National Labor Relations Board under good administrative practice early in the administration of the Act was to return to Congress and to say "this Act was prepared before there came a split in the labor forces and so this Act cannot cover this contingency. The Act therefore should be amended to cover this contingency and the matter should not be left to the discretion of the board." This, of course, the board did not do but continued its policies of stretching the Act under its own interpretation to fit the unlooked for situations.

The American Federation of Labor now contends that no matter how good the Act was in the beginning, it is not the same Act now as it was in the beginning and what the A. F. of L. is fighting is the

Is it too much to expect that a federal law designed to "diminish the causes of labor disputes" shall be administered out of a philosophy of rationalism and cooperation? The National Labor Relations Act has been administered chiefly by those who believe in the professionalized, threadbare theories of the class struggle.

Act as amended by the board at its own discretion.

The partisan book of Professor Brooks' "Unions of Their Own Choosing," written with the assistance of employees of the board, again makes the gratuitous assumption that the agreement between the employees of the Consolidated Edison Company, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the company was collusive. Professor Brooks says: "One case may be cited which will illustrate the usual methods of collusive agreements between employers and any variety of union." He refers to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

Professor Brooks puts himself in a precarious intellectual position when he describes the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' agreement as collusive because the Supreme Court indicated that such was not the case. The Court said: "The main contention of the board is that the contracts were the fruit of the unfair labor practices of the employers; that they were 'simply a device to consummate and perpetuate' the companies' illegal conduct and constituted its culmination. But, as we have said, this conclusion is entirely too broad to be sustained. If the board intended to make that charge, it should have amended its complaint accordingly, given notice to the Brotherhood, and introduced proof to sustain the charge. Instead it is left as a matter of mere conjecture to what extent membership in the Brotherhood was induced by any illegal conduct on the part of the employers."

"Mere conjecture" indicates the wholly subjective character of the administrative tactics of the National Labor Relations Board. Professor Brooks also juggles figures to his own satisfaction. He states: "Perhaps the most significant item in this table is the fact that in the first 208 election contests involving both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., the A. F. of L. won only 23 per cent."

SKY IS THE LIMIT

Professor Brooks does not take into consideration the fact that has been brought out in the present hearing before the Senate committee to the effect that the C. I. O. was permitted to say anything that it cared to against the A. F. of L. as campaign tactics by the board whether these allegations had any basis in truth or not. As a matter of fact,

Questions in Search of Answers

Why did the National Labor Relations Board fail to permit employers to ask for elections, when as Senator Wagner declares, it had this right under the Act?

Why did the board fail to come out against sit-down strikes?

Why did the board seek to hang the opprobrious epithet "company union" upon A. F. of L. unions?

Why did the board interpret employers' preference for A. F. of L. unions as preference for "conservative" unions and not as preference for experienced, balanced, technically competent unions?

Why did the board void bona fide contracts?

Why did the board make it difficult for A. F. of L. unions, claiming majority, to secure elections, and easy for C. I. O. unions to get elections?



WILLIAM LEISERSON

Goes from chairmanship of National Mediation Board to National Labor Relations Board.

though employers, on the admission of Chairman Madden himself, have desired to deal with established unions with consistently sound industrial relation practices, the C. I. O. has won 77 per cent of the contested elections. It has won them many times because the board has permitted conditions under which elections have been held that are a travesty upon truth and justice.

In the National Electric Products case which was won by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the elections were held in a town where all the aldermen were pro-C. I. O. and acted as electioneers for the C. I. O., where the polls were surrounded by yelling mobs of C. I. O. pickets imported from adjacent steel mills and where the board's preliminary favorable reports on the C. I. O. were used as electioneering literature by the C. I. O. and where C. I. O. speakers never once referred to any sound labor policies or sound labor philosophy and did nothing but vilify the leadership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. If Mr. Madden had followed his "facts of the living world" as a guide as to what a sound and decent procedure of the board should be, the board would not have permitted such an atmosphere to prevail before an election.

YOUNG MAN'S FANCIES

Turning now for a moment to the book by Malcolm Ross entitled "Death of a Yale Man," one wonders about the valuable services of inexperienced men in important government agencies. Mr. Ross's book is a strange mixture of subjective poetizing, historical recording of National Labor Relations Board cases and raucous defense of the administration of the National Labor Relations Act. Its

title is in itself a misnomer inasmuch as Mr. Ross little understands or little appreciates the temper of the American people if he believes that a Yale man destroys himself merely by attaching himself to a labor agency. The title might well have been "The Birth of a Yale Man." Mr. Ross frankly admits that the labor board refused to take a stand against the sit-down strike. He excuses the board on the ground that there were injunctions against the board won by the General Motors Company. Mr. Ross states:

"Identification of the labor board with the sit-down first took place in the public mind during those months, for the simple reason that the board was silent on the subject. Why in God's name, the news commentators shouted, did the board decline to use its powers to bring to the attention of the country, if not to the courts, the basic data so necessary to the American people to have in order to find out who is responsible for the hardship and suffering."

The board might have explained that the time to unearth that basic data had been in Detroit a year ago, or in St. Louis during the previous July when it had begun its hearing on unfair practices at the Fisher Body-Chevrolet plant. Then the required weeks of testimony could have been heard in an atmosphere of comparative calm. Now it was too late. The injunctions stood between. Now it was the time for riots and tear gas, militia and newspaper comment written in fear."

Mr. Ross does not say that the labor board, bound by its administrative policy to the philosophy of the class struggle, could not honestly condemn the sit-down strike. The attitude of the board on sit-down strikes is merely an extreme instance in which its underlying philosophy of labor relations is dramatized.

EPITHET FOR A. F. OF L.

It has been repeatedly pointed out during this month of spirited debate that the board has tended to attach the opprobrious term of company union to A. F. of L. unions. This tendency has been necessary by the weight of logic to support the board's policies and favoritism to the C. I. O. group. Behind this tacit support of sit-down strikes, lately corrected, to which Mr. Ross refers, and its tendency to cast reflection upon bona fide unions of half-century standing, lie the standards by which the board has made judgments. These standards are:

A union is a labor organization which wages violent war against the employer.

A union must strike in order to prove that it is a union.

An orderly system of cooperative relationships with management is suspect.

In the Fansteel case the United States Supreme Court again rebuked the board. The court said:

"It (the sit-down strike) was not a mere quitting of work and statement of grievances in the exercise of pressure

recognized as law. It was an illegal seizure of the buildings in order to prevent their use by the employer in a lawful manner and thus, by acts of force and violence, to compel the employer to submit. When the employees resorted to that sort of compulsion, they took a position outside the protection of the statute and accepted the risk of the termination of their employment upon grounds aside from the exercise of the legal rights which the statute was designed to conserve."

The case now before the American people with respect to the National Labor Relations Board is possibly the most important case of this generation. It is important to democracy. Tied up with it is the question of evolution of our institutions to satisfy the changing needs of our social order. Can Congress create federal agencies that will adjust on a sound, impartial basis human relations to changing public opinion? It is useless for the board to repeat and repeat that it is without fault. It has no humility. It has now by interpretation and precedent changed a perfectly good act guaranteeing collective bargaining into an instrument of public tyranny and actual tyranny. It has done this by taking a false view of the relationships between capital and labor.

All over the world there is a just and vigorous reaction against the class theory of industrial relations. To proceed upon this disappearing and spurious philosophy is the major blunder of the National Labor Relations Board. All of its deliberations and its practices have been colored by this point of view. One cannot legislate in a vacuum. One cannot now arrive at a sound conclusion as to what is to be done about the N. L. R. B. without taking into account all the facts. It is useless to debate abstract principles as Mr. Madden continuously does. These facts cannot be gainsaid:

1. The board has acted in the spirit of
(Continued on page 280)

"Administrative democracy is, in its early stages, a scheme of education rather than of efficiency."

ROBERT A. WOODS.

"The fundamental conception present in the writings of all the profound prophets of the democratic way of life—that democracy is a process and a spirit and not a form, that it is a dynamic experience of self-education and not a complete prescription of final structural plans, that self-government is better than good government in the sense that the personal growth of citizens is more valuable than technical expertness in operation—this essentially spiritual and psychological outlook upon democracy has tended to be forgotten."

ORDWAY TEAD.

COOPERATION ADVANCED

In Electrical Industry

Newly re-established union section of N. E. C. A. opens door upon new era.

THE union section of the National Electrical Contractors Association is now a going concern. It has promulgated its by-laws and is functioning throughout the nation as a whole. The chairman is E. C. Carlson, Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. Carlson is well known throughout the electrical construction industry. The division heads are as follows:

- Division 1—L. T. Cole.
- Division 2—A. Lincoln Bush, New York City.
- Division 3—Robert W. McChesney, Washington, D. C.
- Division 4—E. C. Carlson, Youngstown, Ohio.
- Division 5—D. B. Clayton, Birmingham, Ala.
- Division 6—J. N. Pierce, Chicago, Ill.
- Division 7—H. C. Evans, Kansas City, Mo.
- Division 8—M. E. Hart, New Orleans.
- Division 9—A. L. Stone, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Division 10—S. G. Hepler, Seattle, Wash.
- Division 11—G. W. Patterson, Toronto, Ont.
- Division 12—J. H. Schumacher, Winnipeg, Man.

It is expected that the functioning of this labor relations committee will bring a new stability and firmness to the electrical construction industry. The by-laws indicate this. Under this constitution, the labor relations committee is empowered to deal only with the members of the N. E. C. A. employing members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Section 2 of the by-laws provides for cooperative relations between contractors and unions in carefully planned sales

promotion activity designed to sell the services of the industry to industrials and public utilities and to increase opportunities in the house wiring and maintenance fields.

COUNCIL ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Section 4 is of unusual interest to members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Section 4 provides that jointly with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers there shall be sponsored a national medium for the arbitration of industrial disputes. This section no doubt refers to the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry which was founded in 1920. The Council on Industrial Relations is a kind of supreme court for the electrical construction industry. It is composed of an equal number of employers and members of the union, usually five members from each group. When local unions and local contractors' associations are deadlocked in dispute, they may jointly elect to bring their cases before the council. If they so elect they agree to abide by the decision of the council, all decisions of which must be unanimous. Each side in the dispute then submits to the council a brief setting forth the economic and factual issues in the dispute. They also make verbal appearances before the council. Following these appearances, the council canvasses the situation and makes a decision. To date the council has made 42 decisions. No decision has ever been disobeyed, by either contractors' association or the union. The decisions involve fundamental problems of the industry and have a wider influence than the mere local issues involved.

The by-laws of the new union section of the N. E. C. A. go on to say that their purpose is to "establish and maintain a close contact and cooperative spirit with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to the end that the activities of the employers' organization and the activities of the employees' organization will harmonize as closely as possible in our march toward a better and larger industry."

LARGE FIELD TO COVER

According to the new constitution, the labor relations section of the N. E. C. A. is composed of 12 members representing each of the geographical sections of the N. E. C. A. These are:

- Division 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
- Division 2—New York, New Jersey.
- Division 3—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia.
- Division 4—Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky.
- Division 5—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi.
- Division 6—Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin.
- Division 7—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado.
- Division 8—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico.
- Division 9—California, Nevada, Arizona.
- Division 10—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah.
- Division 11—Eastern Canada.
- Division 12—Western Canada.

The National Electrical Contractors Association is reported to have about 2,500 contractors within its membership. However, not a majority percentage of this number are union contractors. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers does business with about 7,500 union contractors throughout the country. It is hoped that when the new cooperative arrangement begins to operate fully, there will be an influx of membership to the union section of the N. E. C. A.

The N. E. C. A. has just established a new magazine called the "QUALIFIED

(Continued on page 280)



TRACY and CARLSON

Look Forward

Heads of union and union section of N. E. C. A. stress cooperative relations.

E. C. Carlson, chairman, labor relations committee, National Electrical Contractors Association, and Dan W. Tracy, international president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, state program. Mr. Carlson, well known in Youngstown, Ohio, a contractor, has become head of recently reestablished union section of the National Electrical Contractors Association. This statement is printed almost simultaneously in "Qualified Contractor," new organ of the N. E. C. A., and the Electrical Workers Journal.

Statement by E. C. Carlson, Chairman, Labor Relations Committee, N. E. C. A.

MOST of the things we have a right to expect from our industry can be secured when the right type of co-operative action exists between its organized employees and its organized employers. Twenty years ago the National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers adopted a Declaration of Principles, one of which is stated as follows:

"Cooperation between employee and employer acquires constructive power, as both employees and employers become more completely organized."

We are sure that most of the employers in our industry still subscribe to this principle, in spite of the fact that during the past few years they have done so little about it that even the responsibility of providing employer sponsorship for the Council on Industrial Relations for our industry has been left to a few individuals.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is and has always been prepared to do its part as indicated by the statement of its chief executive when he addressed the National Electrical Contractors Association convention in 1935:

"Labor is ready—labor is willing—labor is anxious to do its part in the making

of the future for the electrical contracting industry. Are the contractors as represented by your organization as ready—as willing—as anxious to do their part? If they are, the future can be made bright."

The establishment of the labor relations committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association indicates that many of the employers would like to answer this question in the affirmative, and that they are now ready to try to interpret into action the principle adopted 20 years ago. Prompt action on the part of additional employers will indicate their approval of the program we have adopted and will foster its successful operation.

Statement by D. W. Tracy, International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is already on record for cooperative relations with electrical



E. C. CARLSON



DAN W. TRACY

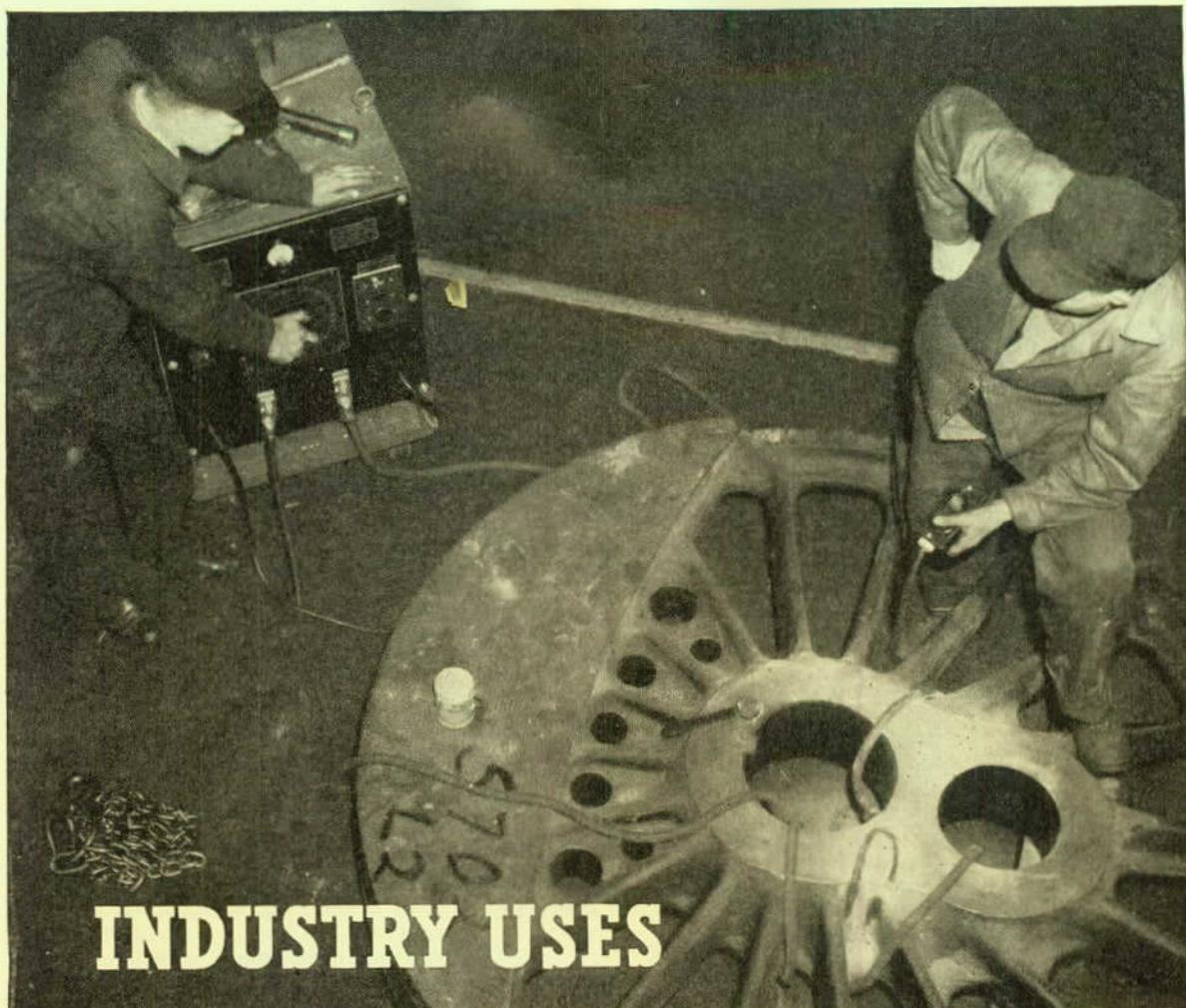
contractors. We have not wavered in this settled policy during the last seven years—not for that matter during the last 47 years. We hold fast to this policy simply because we know that the interests of the electrical workers cannot be advanced, permanently, without advancing the interests of the electrical contractors. Moreover, we know that the interests of neither electrical workers nor electrical contractors can permanently be advanced without the method of rational compromise.

One of our difficulties over the last four years has been due to the fact that electrical contractors with whom our local unions have relations have not had an effective national agency through which to work. They have had no effective collective instrument and no collective voice.

It now appears that this difficulty is about to be remedied through the establishment of the labor relations committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association. Members of this committee, including E. C. Carlson, chairman, are esteemed members of the electrical construction industry and known to the widespread membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

As head of this union organization, I personally would like to see every union contractor in the United States cooperating with the labor relations committee of the N. E. C. A. In making this statement, I am aware that our organization, through its local unions, has effective relationships with over 7,500 union electrical contractors. If all of these union electrical contractors were established in one important unit, rooted in rational policies, there would be no limit of usefulness to which the electrical construction industry could not aspire.

Necessity for such an agency of cooperation is more acute today than possibly in any period during the last generation. Great and even startling changes in electrical construction techniques are impending and these can be adequately met only by intelligent cooperative action.



INDUSTRY USES

Mechanical Detective

By F. H. WILLIAMS

Assistant Test Engineer, Canadian National Railways

Through courtesy of Canadian National Magazine, and L. A. McEwan, International Representative, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL publishes this brilliant article, as a part of this JOURNAL'S plan to trace the full history of technological advances, recounting the staggering innovations of mechanical devices, based upon electricity. Mr. Williams states the following to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL:

"That the reason why qualified electricians are essential to the operation of this unit, was the necessity of understanding electro-magnetism in order to ascertain amount of ampere turns necessary for the various sizes and qualities of steel, etc., and the danger of serious damage to apparatus through lack of electrical knowledge, and further that we

should insist on electrical workers operating the units and that their assignments should not be changed more often than is absolutely necessary for efficient service."

In his long checked ulster, with his tweed cap on his head and his big curved-stem pipe between his teeth, Sherlock Holmes went to work and made a very creditable job of solving baffling mysteries. His disguises were many and his conclusions astute. The criminal world stood in awe of him and Scotland Yard marvelled at and envied his resourcefulness.

Daily, modern industry is confronted with mysteries as profound as those which faced Conan Doyle's famous detective. Forces, unseen and unheard, are forever at work tearing down what the ingenuity of man has built up. They are as sinister and as deadly as any skulking figure in

Electrical apparatus at Point St. Charles Shops spots faults in steel that eye cannot see and helps to promote travel safety.

the criminal world. Upon the correct and quick solutions of many of these mysteries may depend the safety and even the lives of more human beings than those menaced by the schemes of Professor Moriarity and his diabolical crew.

A flaw in a piece of metal; a tiny crack in a bearing, so small that the eye cannot detect it, may presage disaster to many people and immense damage to property. The forces which cause these faults are many. They cannot be controlled. Safety lies in detecting the destructive work of these forces before they can cause harm. That is a problem which industry faces daily. It is a problem that is of more than ordinary concern to a company like the Canadian National Railways upon whom the responsibility rests for the safe transportation of so many thousands of human beings each year.

SHERLOCK HOLMES APPEARS

Science has devised its own Sherlock Holmes to help industry combat these crimes of Nature. These mechanical and electrical detectives take many forms and wear many disguises. None is more ingenious than the apparatus which is used in the shops of the Canadian National Railways to detect cracks in the iron and steel parts of rolling equipment. No Sherlock Holmes ever performed a more useful task.

To the casual onlooker watching this piece of apparatus at work, it would seem to consist of nothing more than dusting the contents of what appears to be an ordinary salt shaker over the surface of steel. Actually, the process is not quite so simple. Behind it there is a complicated but extremely efficient electrical device which unerringly detects flaws that are quite invisible to the human eye. The dusting process merely provides a sort of jail into which these criminals of industry are thrown when they are found, so that the eye can see them.

As part of a comprehensive policy of providing safety measures for the further protection of the traveling public, the Canadian National Railways have been experimenting for five years with a magnetic method of detecting cracks in iron and steel locomotive parts. As a result of this work and of similar tests in airplane factories and other specialized industries, the Canadian National System has purchased two Magnaflux machines from the originators of the method. It is proposed to extend the Magnaflux tests to other main shops as soon as the proper technique has been developed in the Point St. Charles Shops.

CURRENT GIVEN PLAY

This method of magnetic crack detection is based on the fact that when electricity flows through a conductor, a magnetic field is set up around the path of the current and at right angles to it. The piece which is being inspected can be magnetized by putting it into the field inside a magnetizing coil; by wrapping a few turns of cable around it and passing current through the cable; or by using the part itself as the conductor for the current.

The parts are first cleaned of all dirt and grease and after being magnetized, are sprinkled with a fine white metallic powder. If the metal structure is uniform and unbroken by cracks, the powder will rest uniformly on the surface and may be blown off

without leaving any trace. If, however, there is a crack on the surface too minute to be detected even by a strong magnifying glass, or blow holes underneath the surface, the powder will collect along the crack or above the hidden flaw and clearly locate the defect. Cracks which cannot be seen with a glass can readily be seen by the eye after being treated with the Magnaflux powder.

ALREADY IN USE

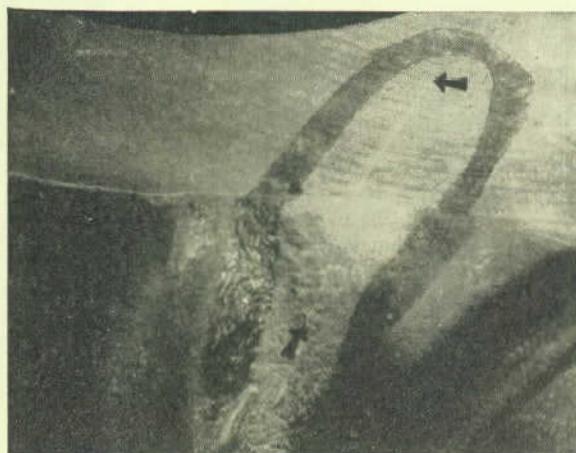
The Canadian National has purchased two types of machines. The type BF-202 operates off a 12-volt battery which is charged off the 110-volt lighting circuit through a bulb type rectifier and is suitable for small toolroom parts, springs, etc. Current is applied to the magnetizing coil or to the part itself by means of a foot pedal actuated contact. The second machine, type KR-3, operates off the 550-volt, 60-cycle shop circuit and is a transformer unit designed for use on axles, side rods, castings, etc. It is fitted with a magnetic "de-ion" switch which is designed to in-

terrupt the current at the maximum point on the voltage curve, and as it operates very quickly—less than the normal frequency of the supply—it is the equivalent of magnetizing the part from an instantaneous direct current source.

In testing large parts with the transformer machines, the piece is magnetized by wrapping a few turns of heavy cable around it and applying alternating current for a few seconds, or by attaching two magnetic "leech" contacts which are energized by direct current from a small dry type rectifier to the particular area to be examined.

WIDE UTILIZATION

Since a crack or cavity forms a "discontinuity" in the path of the magnetic flux, the part should be magnetized so that the flux will be at right angles to the crack. This means that the magnetizing current must flow parallel to the crack since the electric current and its magnetic field are at right angles to each other. In examining an axle, for example, the magnetizing flux must be set up in both directions through the axle in order to detect both transverse and longitudinal cracks. Many applications of these tests will come to mind in the original machining of axles, wheel fits, high speed alloy cutting tools, etc., and also in the reclamation of many parts such as castings, springs and other parts which have been subject to fatigue stresses in service.



Top opposite page: Magnetizing the special high stress steel cast driving wheel center by means of Magnaflux transformer type unit. Top left: Dusting Magnaflux powder on driving wheel center after it has been magnetized (left, Electrician R. W. Worraker; right, Electrician R. Humble, at Point St. Charles Shop). Bottom: Humble blows off the Magnaflux powder after cast steel has been magnetized. Above: Crack in driving wheel center (shown as white line) detected by use of Magnaflux powder.

Miss Lonigan is a Washington economist who formerly was connected with the New York State Industrial Commission.

LABOR

Should Know MANAGEMENT

By EDNA LONIGAN

Before labor can intelligently deal with management it must know what its problems are. Technological disadvantages involved.

THE many agencies established for handling labor problems by the state and federal governments have at present no bureau or division whose function it is to collect technical information on engineering and management practices as they concern labor.

At the same time engineering and management practices are growing constantly more and more important in labor difficulties.

During the last 20 years management practices have been completely revolutionized in the United States. Those who represent the interests of labor in the government have to meet these new practices by employers without an organized body of information about what changes have been made, and what effects they are having on the workers.

The introduction of the Taylor System, time studies, "scientific" determination of wages, the assembly line, various forms of speed-up, are all of vital importance to workers and to governmental labor agencies in their work with labor unrest.

A special bureau in such state and

federal labor agencies, in charge of a management engineer, could begin the collection of full detailed information about such management practices and have a body of facts available for use of the department officials when new industrial crises arose.

Such a bureau, with even the smallest staff, might be of immediate use in organization of the facts about labor management in steel or automobiles or paper or textiles, or any industry in which labor troubles are threatening.

This would strengthen the position of the governmental labor agencies, whatever the immediate occasion of the controversy. At present employers go into conference with a monopoly of all the information on management and production. Neither equality of bargaining nor social control can be established until the representatives of both the workers and of the public have technical knowledge of the industry concerned as sound as that of employers.

ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY

As a second step, it would be possible for governmental labor agencies to classify management techniques and "labor-saving" devices into two main groups, those which were unfavorable to labor and those to which labor had no objection. Management practices which were truly savings, like better plant layout, or more orderly movement of materials, could be given general approval.

Management practices, like unreasonable speed-up, which really were not savings, but only means for transferring costs to the workers, could be clearly identified. The full weight of public disapproval could be directed against those practices only. Employers who were using their ingenuity and skill in truly good management could be separated from those who were oppressing workers in new and ingenious ways and calling it scientific management.

This proposal really means a shift in the entire study of the labor problem, from emphasis on results to emphasis on causes, from study of the sick or tired or prematurely aged men left outside the factory, to study of the causes of fatigue or illness inside the factory at the place where they are occurring, and where they can be stopped.

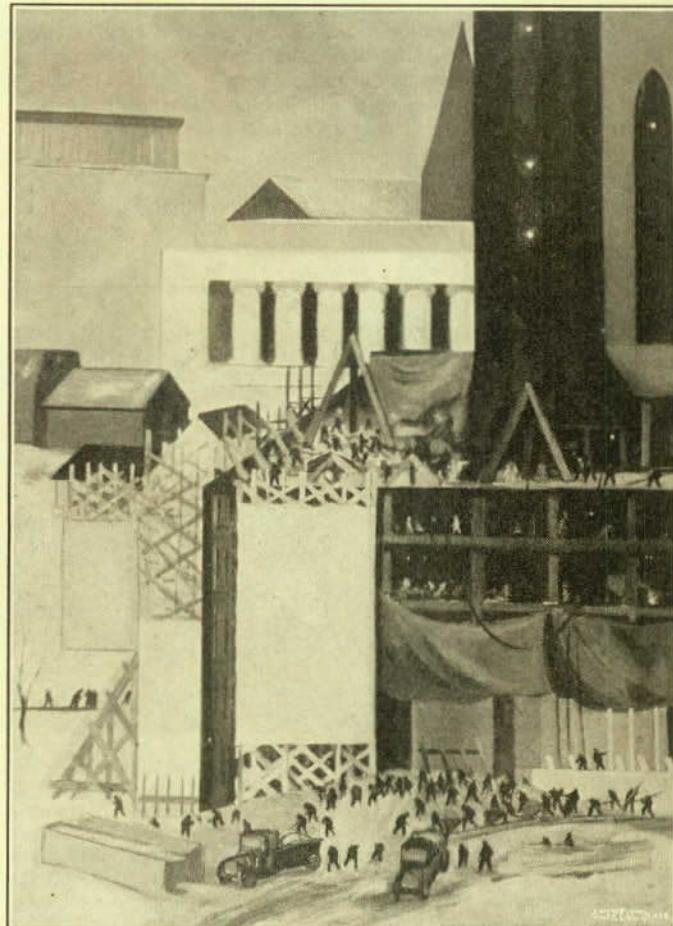
Its chief benefit would be in timing. It would afford much prompter redress for malpractice in the handling of labor than historical studies of the social ill effects of wrong labor policies.

The second benefit would be in the possibility of less costly remedies for industrial hardships than some of those now advocated. If remedies for hardships to labor are sought by men familiar with operating practice and cost problems, they are likely to be more efficient remedies, cheaper for the decent employer to apply, than those sought by men and women familiar with poverty, but not familiar with technical industrial procedures. For example, remedies for industrial accidents devised by men with technical shop knowledge are less expensive and more effective than the best remedies that could be worked out by specialists in the social cost of accidents.

TECHNICAL PRACTICES WITHIN INDUSTRY

So far most of the benefits organized by governments for the protection of labor are concerned with social difficulties, not technical practices. Most of the information collected has the same coloring. In this respect, American governmental agencies are following the general pattern laid down by the English in the period of the Webbs and the Fabian Society. Booth's descriptions of poverty

(Continued on page 274)



Courtesy PWAP

"FINISHING THE CATHEDRAL OF LEARNING"

This painting by Harry Scheuch catches something of the complexity of modern technology.

WAR

Has Been in Progress Four Years

WAR has been in progress in Europe for at least four years. War in this sense does not mean merely clashes of armed forces. It means a whole new system of economic aggression developed between totalitarian powers—Italy and Germany. Viewed economically the battle in Europe today is for trade ascendancy. Inasmuch as Great Britain is the chief trade power, it may be said that the attack is on Great Britain primarily but not directly. A titanic struggle, therefore, is going forward between Germany and Great Britain for the control of European trade. This sounds simple, but is not so simple as it sounds. The fact is that two great philosophies of trade are being opposed to each other in formidable array.

1. The old conception of trade is the process of mutual exchange between nations in order theoretically at least to raise the standard of living of the trading nation.

2. The new concept of trade promulgated by Herr Hitler et al. is a process of power politics. There are three aspects of this process: First, a strong army capable of immediate aggression; second, complete control of the money and the business machine of the whole nation; third, a terrific propaganda machine.

Hitler's warfare which he has been waging begins always by moving German propaganda into a neighboring state. This is done through chosen agents, by radio, by the printed word, and more by creating the impression of tremendous military power, and the further impression that cooperation with Germany is necessary and desirable. After this neighboring state has been weakened by this long barrage of propaganda, Hitler then moves upon the border of the neighboring state a massed army. He invites the premier of the neighboring state to Berlin and in effect says, "Trade with Germany, or else."

All this and more is told in two broadsheets published by P E P (Political and Economic Planning), a research organization of London, editions of which have just arrived in the United States. P E P has had influence upon government policies in England. Germany's basic aim is to dominate the trade of all Europe. He expects to dominate all European countries and exploit them virtually as colonies. P E P says: "It is becoming increasingly difficult in practice to distinguish economic from military aggression."

Labor is vitally concerned in the picture. Whether the so-called democratic nations of Europe have succeeded in

building a high standard of life or as high a standard of living as they are fully capable of doing, it is axiomatic that the standard of living for the masses has fallen both in Germany and Italy under the totalitarian rule. Labor's primary concern is with the good standard of living for the masses. It cannot, there-

fore, follow its tradition without support of the democratic process.

The position of such democratic countries as Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Holland, though they now move in the orbit of Great Britain, is not comfortable.

"The position of all the smaller neigh-

(Continued on page 280)



The former corporal with more usurped power than ever given to any other human being salutes his cannon fodder.

ILLINOIS

Advances R.E.A. Standards

THE Rural Electrification Administration is opening on a long range program over a period of 10 years. It is taking electric power generated in cities and making its distribution possible into rural areas. During the last three years of its operation it has pushed power lines into every section of the country, even on Canadian and Mexican borders where applications have been made by farmers of Canada and Mexico for use of power.

This early period of development has brought many problems to the REA, some of which are not yet solved. One of the vexed problems has had to do with maintaining proper standards, techniques of construction and of giving farm communities full protection for life and property. Quite naturally there have been many contractors of experimental type who have failed to observe good standards in the construction of lines. There have been a number of deaths to linemen due to the lack of experience in handling electricity. It looks now as if these construction problems are to be solved by the action taken in a joint conference between the REA and the Illinois State Conference of the International Brotherhood of

Joint Conference productive of course of action. Illinois electrical workers lead way.

Electrical Workers. Contractors were also present at this conference.

The principal work accomplished at this conference was the decision that the Rural Electrification Administration will not lend funds for wiring which does not comply with the standards set up by the National Electrical Code. The following basic policy was agreed upon:

REPORT OF MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF I. B. OF E. W. AND THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION (REA) MARCH 29, 1939, COVERING REA LINE AND INTERIOR WIRING IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

In connection with its farm wiring program, the REA will lend funds for such wiring only for work which will comply with the National Electric Code and which will be in observance of applicable state and local laws governing such wiring. It

is the desire of REA that the materials used in the farm wiring done in furtherance of its program shall be such as to promote safe and adequate wiring.

Questions have arisen from time to time as to the qualifications of contractors for REA-financed rural line construction and as to the quality of the finished projects. Contractors testify that REA now has in effect a rigid inspection of such work. The work of an occasional contractor has been so bad that in the protection of its own interests and those of its borrowers the REA will not approve the award of future construction contracts to such contractors.

In order to minimize misunderstandings which may arise on future REA-financed line construction projects in Illinois, the REA will, on all contracts awarded subsequent to April, 1939, consider that the following labor classifications must be followed by the contractor:

Line foreman: A line foreman shall represent the interests of the contractor or employer but shall not perform any manual work. He shall give all orders to workmen and be responsible for proper installation of the work and for the safety of the workmen and see to it that the rules and regulations governing REA, in particular, in reference to hours, wages and working conditions, are enforced. He shall not permit any work to be performed upon any energized circuits.

Lineman: The lineman shall be a skilled journeyman mechanic who is capable of doing any line transformer or sub-station work, and his duties shall include the framing and setting of poles, stringing, tying in of wire, and the installation of transformers and services, and he shall operate earth-boring machine as needed.

Class "A" groundmen—truck drivers: The groundmen—truck drivers—are supposed to do no line work whatsoever but to furnish material only as needed by the linemen. They are not to frame or equip poles with cross arms, hardware, or other necessary equipment, either on the ground or in the air. They are to drive a truck or a hole digger as required. They shall do tamping and piking of poles but they are not permitted to handle the tools in the preparation or installation of poles.

Class "B" groundmen: The Class "B" groundmen shall do no work except hand digging of holes, clearing brush, cutting down trees.

In carrying out a contract, the contractor shall, in the first instance, secure all Class "B" groundmen necessary from within the community where the project is being carried on, and it is understood that such Class "B" groundmen will be furnished with working permit from the I. B. of E. W. without charge and upon application of the REA borrower or contractor. Where such Class "B" groundmen are not available then the contractor shall be free to employ such Class "B" groundmen from outside the community where the project is being carried on.

The term "pole," as used in this memorandum, shall mean to include any steel

(Continued on page 276)



UNLOADING POLES FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION JOBS

Courtesy REA

MAY, 1939

L. U. B-77 Pays Tribute To J. D. ROSS

By Frank Farrand, L. U. No. B-77

The Home Behind the Pines

By J. D. ROSS

*Tonight as time rolls back,
Before me pass the bygone years
Of joy and fears.
The ones we loved, the friends we knew
That made life bright for me and you.
And best of all the home that
'Round my heart entwines
Behind the pines.*

*Each day was spent among my closest friends,
And each brought duties I was glad to do;
And cares were few.
I did your school work and I sighed
When absent from your fireside.
And each day brought its work
To read into life's lines
Behind the pines.*

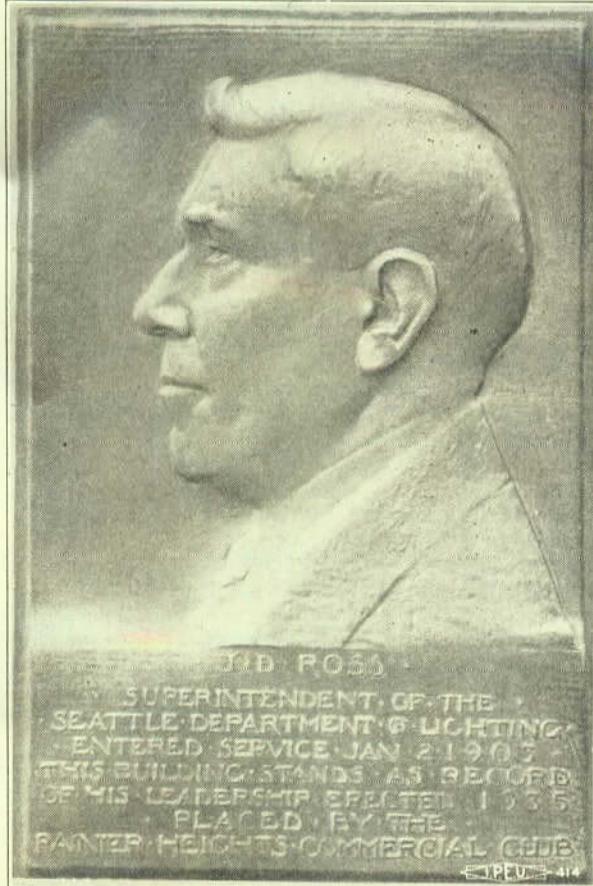
*The old Pacific's waves roll high,
Beneath my feet the good ship ploughs the foam
And bears me home.
Again I waken to the new world from the old,
To life to be from life that has been told.
The Olympian mountains raise their snow-clad crags
Above the clouds.
I watch the silver shafts of light
Fade into night.
Again I think of what tomorrow brings,
The work that I must do,
For hours are few.*

*The wheeling seagulls gray their vigils keep,
Seattle's lights flash out across the deep.
Gleaming afar from hill on hill,
The ramparts of the night,
To love and home across the lea
They welcome me.*

*And life is full for me, and there is much to do,
Ere I am through.
But still I won't forget, whate'er this life assigns,
The hours we've spent in that old home,
Behind the pines.*

*And often over hill and plain,
Across the miles on miles, I'll bridge, to you,
The span of time and space, face to face,
And I'll see you in the memory of the past that ever lives,
Hear your welcome as of yore.
Now once more.*

*I'll not forget, I'll ever be your friend,
Till memory dies and I have reached my journey's end.
I'll not forget until for me
The sunlight dies,
In western skies.*



I'll not forget, I'll ever be your friend,
Till memory dies and I have reached my journey's end.
I'll not forget, until for me
The sunlight dies in western skies.

—James Delmage Ross.

HERE are but a few great men in a generation. Men who are great, not through wealth, inheritance or birth, but great in their personality and ability to influence the lives of countless thousands of living and those yet unborn. When such a man comes from the ranks of electrical workers we are particularly interested. We, too, may be capable of higher development.

In 1902 the late J. D. Ross was wiring houses in Seattle. On January 2, 1903, he went to work for the city of Seattle, installing the first unit of a hydro-electric plant on the Cedar River. From that beginning, without a university background, J. D., as he was known in Seattle, worked and studied until he became a national authority as a consulting electrical engineer and financial advisor. In addition to superintending and building Seattle's million horse-power hydro-electrical development, Mr. Ross in 1931 was appointed by the power authority of New York State as a consulting engineer on the St. Lawrence Waterway project.

President Roosevelt appointed J. D. Ross, in 1935, as a chief engineer on the P. W. A. power board. When he had completed the job, the President named him as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission to handle the prob-

(Continued on page 274)

SANTEE-COOPER

Contracts Awarded

Huge power project in South Carolina gets under way. Unions in picture.

FIRST contracts on the huge \$37,000,000 hydro-electric project in South Carolina known as the Santee-Cooper project have been awarded.

The contract for the power house and the concrete dam at Pinopolis was awarded to the Central Engineering Company of Davenport, Iowa. The contract for the earth dam at the same point was awarded to the Sheppard Company of Atlanta, Georgia.

The Santee-Cooper Rivers project is designed to create power, improve navigation, and promote the welfare of the

people of South Carolina. Pinopolis lies about 50 miles northwest of Charleston.

Under a general Act passed by the State Assembly in 1934, there was created the South Carolina Public Service Authority. The South Carolina Public Service Authority was charged with the responsibility of erecting the dam and forwarding the project as a whole. Tom Pearce of Columbia, is chairman. Governor Maybank made the successful fulfillment of this Act one of the principal planks in his platform when he campaigned for governor last year. Accord-

ing to the 1934 Act South Carolina workers must be given preference on this project. The money is furnished by the Public Works Administration of the federal government. Thus is created a three-way program of cooperation by the state authority, the Public Works Administration and the private contractors.

LABOR COUNCIL READY

Last September the 15 international unions of the American Federation of Labor through their southern representatives, created the South Carolina Authority Trades and Labor Council and made Al Flynn president. He is also president of the South Carolina Federation of Labor. This council has been functioning ever since, and has had frequent formal conferences with the Public Service Authority and two formal conferences with the Public Works Administration. A wage scale has been agreed upon, and Executive Order No. 280, PWA, which provides for collective bargaining, has been made an integral part of the contracts. The South Carolina Authority Trades and Labor Council has been engaged during April, 1939, in an effort to set up collective bargaining relations with the new contractors. The council has appointed a negotiation committee and a memorandum of understanding has been prepared and presented to the contractors. This memorandum of understanding first makes all the labor paragraphs of the special conditions section of the contracts automatically part of the memorandum.

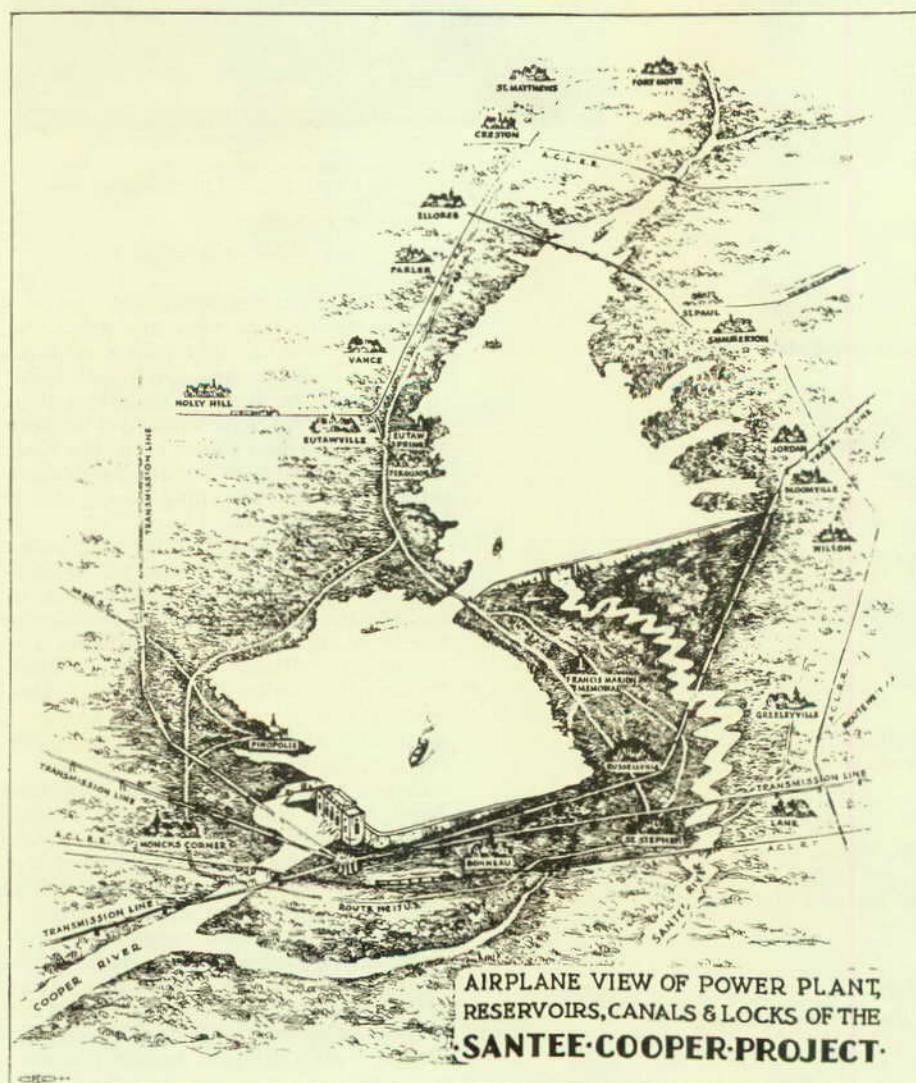
Then the tentative agreement sets up the following stipulations:

ASKS FOR RELATIONS

"The South Carolina Authority Trades and Labor Council will coordinate activities of member unions; establish uniformity of standards; provide technical assistance in the creation of sound industrial relations; assist in the settlement of disputes by aiding in setting up arbitral machinery; provide for a constant flow of competent and skilled manpower to the projects; serve as a link between management and the employment agencies of the state and will function fully to fulfill the Act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina (887 Acts of 1934) to develop for the benefit of the public the natural resources of Santee and Cooper River Basins.

"The management will provide a personnel director or an advisory committee on labor relations or both, as a liaison between management and the South Carolina Authority Trades and Labor Council.

"It is agreed by the Central Engineering Company that it will let no subcontract or sub-contracts to company or companies which will not accept this memorandum of understanding as an integral part of their contract or contracts."



NAVIGATION BEGINS on TENNESSEE RIVER

ONE morning recently an oil steamer put out from New Orleans, plied up the Mississippi to the Ohio, passed Paducah, Ky., and entered the Tennessee River; thence passed the newly-begun Gilbertsville Dam, up the Tennessee River, past Pickwick to Guntersville. Here the barges were parked and the crews began a personal and company shopping tour of the small village, leaving before nightfall more than \$1,100 in the tills of these elated merchants.

With the completion of the Chickamauga Dam at Chattanooga and the now projected dam at Watts Bar, the Tennessee River is expected to be open to navigation from Knoxville to Paducah, and a country that hitherto has been looked upon as landlocked, an inland oasis, is to be given new vitality and life with added business.

"In some respects the Tennessee River system is not a self-contained unit, but is related to larger undertakings," according to the TVA's report on "The Unified Development of the Tennessee River System." "Flood storage on the Tennessee River system is important as a factor in flood control on the lower

Oil boats
arrive at Guntersville from
New Orleans.

Mississippi. This fact is recognized in developing unified plans for the Tennessee River system, and flood storage is being provided wherever it is most feasible.

INLAND RIVER SYSTEM

"Likewise, a navigable Tennessee River is but part of a great inland navigation system made up of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, which is nearing completion and will provide about 5,000 miles of navigable channel with a minimum draft of nine feet. This will be perhaps the largest inland waterway system in the world, with the possible exception of the Amazon. Tennessee River navigation must be related to this larger system, and the control of high and low water on the Tennessee must be such as to make the most beneficial contribution to navigation on the lower Ohio and the

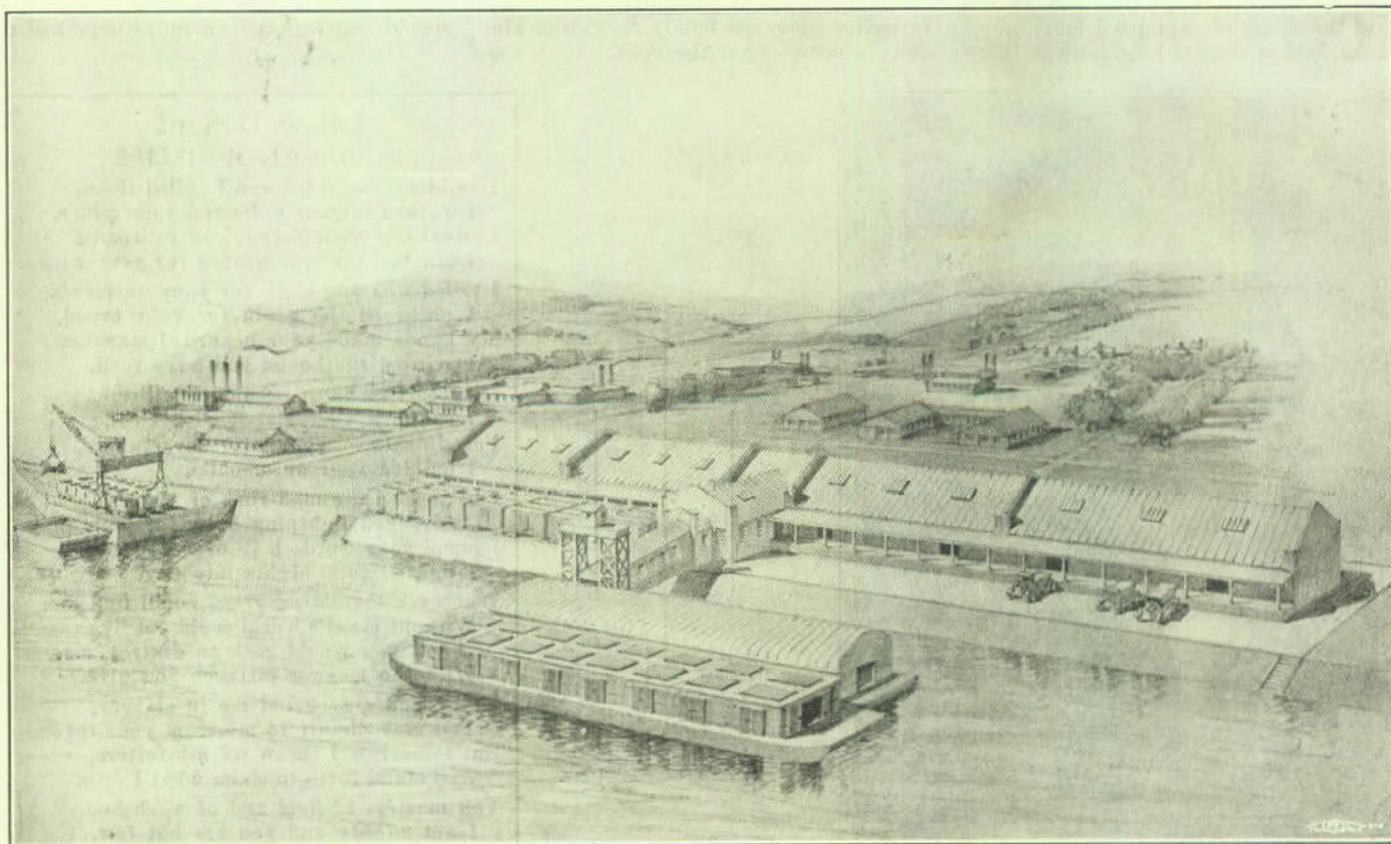
Mississippi Rivers, and to coordinate with other elements of the system.

"Navigation on the lower Tennessee can be coordinated with that on the Ohio, Cumberland and Wabash Rivers, by a dam on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Cumberland, a dam across the Tennessee near its mouth, and a connecting channel between the Cumberland and the Tennessee Rivers so as to provide a little over 550 miles of continuous navigable water on a single level. At the same time the connecting channel between the Cumberland and the Tennessee Rivers makes the flood storage facilities of each stream available to all of the others. Plans for the development of navigation on the lower Tennessee are being worked out so that the larger possibility shall not be lost, though the immediate development of the Tennessee need not be retarded by this factor. A more detailed statement of the possibility for coordinating navigation on the Tennessee, Ohio, Cumberland and Wabash Rivers is given in the description of the lower Tennessee River and of the proposed Gilbertsville Dam.

"The development of a navigation channel from Mobile Bay up the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers to the Tennessee, though perhaps a project of the future, has ultimate promise which should not be overlooked. In planning the Pickwick Landing and Guntersville Dams this possibility is kept in view.

"In planning navigation terminals on the Tennessee River it is necessary to re-

(Continued on page 273)



Courtesy TVA

CHANGED TRANSPORTATION LANDSCAPE IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY. ARTIST'S DRAWING OF RIVER TERMINAL.

IMPORTANT *Labor Writer*

SLIPS AWAY

By ROBERT D. CRAMER, Editor of Minneapolis Labor Review

IT was the saddest long distance call to which we have ever listened. That call we received Thursday afternoon from Edward Keating, editor of "Labor," stating Budd McKillips had just died at Georgetown Hospital, Washington.

Even the distance between Washington, D. C., and Minneapolis could not hide the fact that Keating was greatly affected. So much so it seemed difficult for him to complete his doleful message.

For ten years Budd had been writing for "Labor," the weekly publication of the railroad Brotherhoods and standard railroad unions of the American Federation of Labor. During that time Keating had come to know not only the exceptional ability possessed by Budd McKillips, but that it was impossible for a man to have a friend, more true and faithful.

Dazed by the bad news, we sat and time seemed to be ticking backward to the day Budd McKillips came to Minneapolis, so young, so enthusiastic, so undaunted and so willing, then as always, to give everything, even his life he risked more than once in desperate encounters with scabs and strikebreakers, to the cause he always carried closest to his heart the cause of organized labor.

Like flashes from a kaleidoscope there

Author of
"Labor Defiant" dies in
Washington.

came to mind the meetings he held in carrying out the errand which brought him to the city to arouse public sentiment in behalf of a leader in the Illinois Central strike that the company was attempting to frame.

His employment at the Soo shops for a while at the machinist's trade, and then when layoffs came and he was the last man on, his "hitting the rods" once more as he scoured the country for thousands of miles, with his buddie, the late Red Troug, in a vain search for work.

Their return to the city jobless and finally Troug succeeding in obtaining employment at his trade and our convincing Budd that he should join the "Labor Review" force. We felt positive he had the gift for writing. We sensed it from things he had written while still working at the lathe.

We doubt if ever anyone had less confidence than Budd had in his ability to write, when we finally convinced him and he commenced the career that was

to make him one of the best known and most outstanding labor journalists in the country.

The history of Budd McKillips' life throughout those years before Edward Keating invited him to Washington to join the staff of "Labor" is the story of the struggles of Minneapolis organized labor on the economic and political field, until this country entered the war, when he left to do his bit with the AEF in the same modest and unboasting way he did everything.

It was some years after the war before it leaked out that Budd had driven an ammunition truck, and driven it often under shell fire. Those experiences he so seldom ever mentioned took their toll in health from him, however, as they did with whomsoever underwent them.

He was always active in the Van Lear campaigns. Budd and Bunny and the writer celebrated the election of Tom Van Lear together. That week "Labor Review" had a very spectacular front page. One word, victory, in huge letters, occupied half the page. The other half was given up to a poem by Berton Braley on the satisfaction of winning after many defeats. It was a time for celebrating, not for writing.

That was one of the highlights in the life of all of us who participated in it. The electing of Tom Van Lear mayor on the Socialist ticket.

It was not so long after the war that the great railroad shopmen's strike came booming along. That is, not so many years. As one who knows of his strike service we can say no cause ever had a

(Continued on page 273)



BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

Labor Defiant

By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

I builded your ships and I sailed them,
I worked in your mills and your mines,
I sweat o'er your network of railroads,
I crushed the ripe grapes for your wines.
I toiled weaving cloth for your garments,
I gathered the grain for your bread,
My hands made your beautiful mansion,
I printed the books you have read.
I linked two great oceans together,
I spanned your rivers with steel,
Faced death on your lofty skyscrapers,
I builded your automobile.
I harnessed the mad rush of waters,
And caged lightning bolts for your play,
I made your words leap over distance,
I lighted your nights into day.
Wherever there's progress you'll find me,
Without me the world could not live,
And yet you would seek to destroy me,
With the meager pittance you give.
Today you may grind me in slavery,
You may dictate to me from your throne,
But tomorrow I throw off my fetters,
And stand forth to claim what I own.
You masters of field and of workshop,
I am mighty and you are but few,
No longer I'll bow in submission—
I am Labor and ask for my due!

ELEMENTS OF SAFETY on ELECTRICAL JOBS

By DAN W. TRACY, International President

THE elements of safety on electrical jobs are, in the order of their importance: skill and experience of mechanics employed, practices which are made a matter of habit within the techniques and mechanical devices.

If the 200,000 electrician members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were working every day, they would have a man-hour exposure of 1,600,000 per day. Naturally, all these men are never at work on any one day, but a great many of them are, and in view of the tremendous exposure record the casualties are small, though uniform.

For about 16 years we have kept a statistical record of deaths on the wires, accidents and occupational diseases, and these show a startling uniformity. In those years where unemployment is great the casualties declined. We have come to believe that we have almost established a lawful accident rate. Yet, considering the great area of exposure, we may believe that our losses are small, and we can conclude that the real reason for this is that our mechanics are skilled, experienced and trained in the art of safety.

WARNS AGAINST INEXPERIENCED LINEMEN

In reverse, we believe that unskilled mechanics, untrained in the art of safety, will show a high accident and death rate on the wires. We are aware that when contractors enter a field of construction such as rural electrification for the first time they overlook the elements of safety and may employ inexperienced mechanics without reference to safety techniques.

The second great safeguard against hazards on the wires cannot be too greatly stressed. Safety must become a habit. It must become a part of line construction and of wire installation. It is not enough spasmodically to work or propagandize for safety, but the rules of safety must be made a customary part of the day's work. Safety must become routine.

At this point let me quote from the advice of a competent lineman, a member of our organization, which has arisen out of his long experience dodging death on the wires. Here are his don'ts:

Don't touch a fallen wire, for you never can tell what it may be in contact with.

Don't, while in the bathtub, touch a light socket or anything that pertains to electricity.

Don't clamber up among the light wires to fasten your radio aerial way up high.

Don't grab a wire to see if it is alive.

Head of organization outlines principles of safety practice in REA magazine

Don't, above all things, let your children fly kites using a small copper wire in place of string.

These cautions are for the layman.

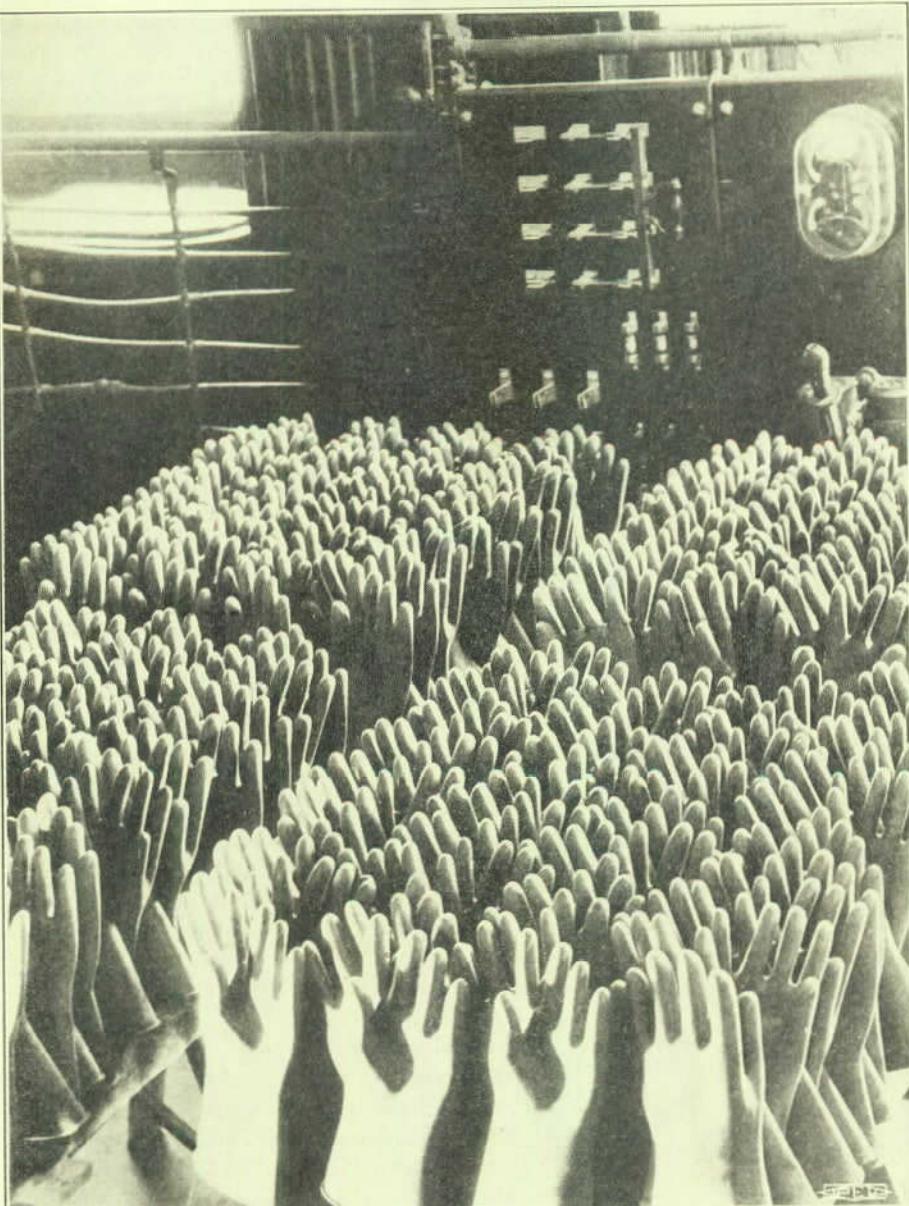
Our practical lineman now goes on to describe something about the lineman's practices: "It goes without saying that

there is a fascination, a game, if you please, in working high voltage, due perhaps to the fact that electricity is ever unknowable. In no other trade that I know of is there so much individual pride of accomplishment displayed as among linemen. A man who has learned how to handle himself and his work in the air feels that he has actually won his 'spurs.'

"The laws aim at the protection of the men by providing that a three-foot climbing space be left on each side of the pole. All too often this space exists only in the engineer's office, on the blueprint, and not out on the pole where it is needed. Sometimes, too, new poles are green and water-soaked and will conduct electricity.

. . . The law provides that in working hot stuff no man shall work on the pole alone. There must be two men up there at all times, and it is customary for one to work while the other watches and cor-

(Continued on page 273)



Thousands of protective gloves are anxious to clothe thousands of linemen's hands. This particular batch was issued by the public-spirited agency, the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light.

SHORTENED HOURS Rest Upon TECHNOLOGY

By THEODORE FIGENTZER, L. U. No. B-108

HERE are many plans to help unemployment. Some are already in operation, such as the six-hour day, 30-hour week. All have their merits, but the 30-hour week as in operation in New York City seems the most reasonable.

We, of course, are aware of opposition on the grounds that shortened work hours cause an upset in conditions. Years ago 10 hours per day, 60 hours per week and in some cases 70 hours per week, were absolutely necessary. To change this would create nothing short of a revolution, but still the workday was brought down to 48 hours per week, with such unheard of stints as eight hours.

Violent revolution never came; work went on as before and to the surprise of many, production was greater and the workman more efficient. This was due to the improvement in machinery and to the shorter hours of the working man, in that he was not fatigued after a day's

But it is no use to shorten work days if overtime is allowed to pile up.

work, and thus better able to turn out a superior grade of work.

We finally got 44 hours, harried by the same cries as to what would happen if hours were shortened. But as before, disaster never came. Instead the quality of work was still better, the working man was able to live at a higher standard and have better health and home conditions than any other working man in this wide world. This was due to the fact that he usually received increase in salary with his shorter hours.

Then we got 40 hours in some places, to the cry that it was impossible not to work on Saturday, that being pay day; it, of course, being impossible to pay a man any other day in the week, but it

is being done today, as the impossible was done before. It was just another excuse to carry out the point against the 40-hour week.

There is one thing that must be taken into consideration by the opponents of the shorter week—machinery, with its improved working technology.

WORLD OF SPEED

We are today living in a world of speed. Trying to outdo yesterday and the day before yesterday. Everything in our life has been "speeded up," even to the age limit of our usefulness, that is to industry. This applies not only to the laborer and the skilled tradesman but also to the man with the white collar. He will not admit it, but he is in a worse predicament than the tradesman, as it is generally a case of starting at the bottom again for him with starting wages, while the man with a trade, if he does find work again, has a scale that his organization sets and secures for him.

But even with just five days' work, men are still on the unemployment lists, and we are doing more work than before. Again it is due to speeding up and improving machines and equipment so as to turn out more work. Some plants have gone to the expense of improving working conditions, such as air-conditioning, smoking rooms, lounge rooms and other luxuries far beyond the requirements of the strictest state laws anywhere.

These things were not done just to give the worker a place to sit and take it easy or because he was appreciated and deserved a better place in which to work, but because it was found to increase his alertness and efficiency so that he produced still more.

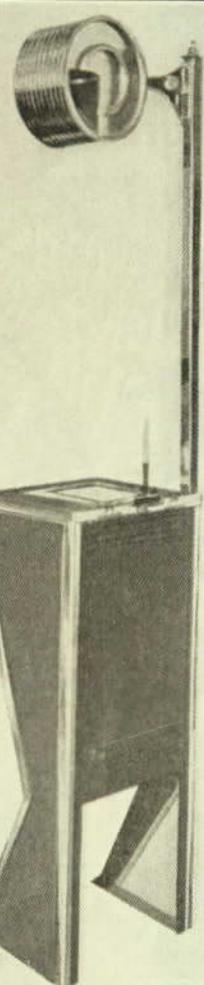
Improvement thus tends to add to unemployment. Men were then classed by ages as well as by their abilities. But generally age turned out to be against him, until today if past a certain age he is considered too old to compete with the younger ones.

WORKER MERITS CONSIDERATION

With the six-hour day—30-hour week—we hope to be able to cut the unemployment, also to be able to have industry absorb some of the oldsters. These may not be as fast as some of the younger fellows, but there are places they can fill that do not require speed. Experience and skill still count plenty, despite the demand for speed. Experience and skill do not come to a man over night, but only after years of work, and this skill and experience should counteract all things in favor of speed against age.

The shorter time will put more men to work to replace the hours lost in production. This applies to all industries, whether construction, manufacturing, or what-not, as everything is rated in man-

(Continued on page 276)



Bowling Fans

ATTENTION

Having just concluded the signing of 25 contracts with lighting fixture companies, including the Coker Score-Cast, only plant of its kind in the country, the fixture unit of Local No. B-83 is congratulating itself.

The new contracts, which cover practically all the lighting fixtures made here, call for raises of from 5 to 20 cents per hour, in spite of the depressed condition of industry and the cut-throat competition we are suffering from outside manufacturers.

Kenneth Lundquist, business manager of the fixture unit, requests that all union bowling enthusiasts take note of the Coker Score-Cast equipment, which bears the I. B. E. W. label.

This device throws an enlargement of the score sheet onto a screen where everyone may see it. All the larger bowling alleys are using it here and it looks as if it will spread over the nation in a short time.

The company also manufactures the electric foul line light which removes all doubt about going over the foul line. The factory is located at 3872 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

LABOR is BASIC and INDISPENSABLE

By J. W. HUMPHRIES,
L. U. No. B-702

Has labor right
to fix price of services, as
manufacturers fix price of
commodities?

I WOULD consider myself presumptuous indeed to present my views on any subject requiring any great amount of wit, but in the language of that great orator, William Jennings Bryan, the humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the hosts of error, and I believe that when I take up the battle-scarred shield of labor I am clothed in the armor of a righteous cause.

Therefore it is a pleasure to take up that shield in defense of what has been not only my own life long occupation but also that of millions of others: Selling service, the only commodity we have to offer in the marts of trade and industry. As to the value of that commodity, we workers have had very little and in most cases nothing to say.

The purchaser had a stipulated price, we could take it or leave it.

Then those services could be refused without let or hindrance. Many times our services have been disposed of when the reason was not unsatisfactory performance, neither was it because those services were not needed, but because it was suspected that we were too much interested in the welfare of our cause.

Then, too, if our services proved above par they would put us off with promises from time to time until we began to grow stoop-shouldered and gray around the temples, then inform us that increases or advancements were out of the question as our usefulness to industry was about ended.

However, if we purchased any of the products which were the fruits of our own toil we had no say in the matter but must pay any price which employers saw fit to ask.

So you have a buying and selling transaction with the same person, in other words you approach a prospective customer offering your services, a commodity which is entirely indispensable to his industry, yet allowing him the privilege of stipulating any price which he sees fit to pay. Then you wish to purchase a commodity from him which your services produced, again granting him the privilege of stipulating the price which you must pay. Is it difficult to see who is going to garner in all the profits?

No wonder we see a great majority of the toilers ill fed, ill clothed and ill sheltered.

(Continued on page 274)

ELECTRICITY FIGHTS JACK FROST

By H. W. HUNEVEN, L. U. B-418

AFTER the big freeze two years ago here in Southern California, the writer in a letter to this JOURNAL hazarded the remark that perhaps in the future the power of a distant flood control project would be harnessed to heat our orange groves and now, sooner than expected, comes the news that it has been done. Here is the story as we (our Business Manager Mecham, and myself) were able to gather it from a visit to Covina where Quinter Bashmore has been experimenting the past few years with an electrically heated grove.

Every year thousands of cars of citrus fruits are shipped from California to all parts of the world. The forecast for the years 1938-1939 in packed boxes, is as follows: Oranges 42,650,000; grapefruit, 1,896,000 and lemons 10,686,000.

Electricity plays an important part in the production of this important crop and now it enters the picture in a new role, that of protecting tree and fruit from frost damage. Each winter the citrus grower is faced with the problem of getting his crop through the cold snaps without freezing, which renders the fruit unsalable. To do this with the methods most used in the past, meant long nights of toiling over smoky oil, coke or briquet burning heaters, commonly called smudge pots, with varying results, and sometimes loss of life by burns.

The operation of these smudge pots has been bringing an increased storm of protest from property owners throughout the citrus districts where the resulting smoke laden air damaged property, caused fatal traffic accidents and created a serious menace to health. Laws have been enacted barring the use of the older types of orchard heaters known to produce excess amounts of carbon, but the enforcement has been delayed to give the growers more time to make the change.

All this will be changed if, as is expected, Mr. Bashore's system of using electro-therapy lamps comes into general use. From the great interest shown in Mr. Bashore's trial installation of 128 260-watt lamps in a two and one-half acre lemon grove, it seems to be just what everyone interested has been waiting for and now is eager to adopt.

The new method is based on the theory that infra-red rays produced by these lamps keep the chlorophyl active in the leaves of the trees and while foliage is receiving energy from them neither fruit nor tree will freeze.

In a recent trial this system held the temperature inside the fruit for seven hours at 34 degrees while the temperature stood at 25 degrees in surrounding orange groves, nine degrees higher, a wide margin of safety even for lemons which freeze at a higher temperature than oranges. The rays also showed their ability to penetrate the thick smoke from other groves.

We learned that the operation of these lamps in this grove performed other useful services, such as killing injurious insects; and another of great importance to the grower, delayed the ripening of the fruit, permitting it to be held on the trees until early summer when better prices prevail.

As regards the cost of operation, the trial installation used roughly 13 kilowatts per acre per hour, but we understand engineers from the California Institute of Technology believe this can be reduced to about six kilowatts per acre by scientific application after suitable reflectors, etc., are designed. Manufacturers are working on the reflector angle and various people are studying methods of application to determine other factors.

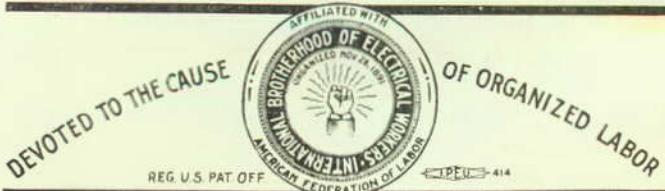
To the electrical manufacturers will fall the duty of producing suitable appliances at prices the average grower can pay. To the power companies the duty of providing the current, to be used (largely an off peak load) at reasonable rates and last, but not least, to the skilled electrical workers should fall the opportunity to install lasting trouble-free jobs so that in the future when frost threatens the grower will have little to do but go to sleep secure in the knowledge that electricity, man's tireless servant, will be on the job until the danger is past.

With all these agencies cooperating there is reason to believe Mr. Bashore's new use for electricity will some day, in the not too distant future, come into general use to the benefit of all of us.



JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XXXVIII

Washington, D. C., May, 1939

No. 5

State of the Union There is every evidence that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is continuing to make advances, and continues to sign good contracts with important corporations. It continues to solve intelligently the problems connected with increased influence and larger membership. It has continuously gained, as in the past, in prestige during the last three years, in spite of an organized vilification campaign of its enemies. It faces the future with certitude.

But as has been pointed out before, the union as it wins new powers must take new responsibility. It must continue to give sound economic service to its members. In view of the fact that it probably doubled its membership during the last three years, the International Office and the hundreds of local union officials can congratulate themselves on being able to extend this economic service to new members. What must not be done now, is to rock the boat. We must keep our union ship on even keel, make substantial progress constantly, return service to the state and nation and to society, and not wander off our course—the course mapped out by all experience and good seamanship.

Tom Latham, Symbol When Tom Latham, assistant to the International President, fell to his death in his private airplane in late April, he was but 32 years old. His passion for flying was an indication of his ardent, youthful temperament, for he drove motor cars with the same dash as he flew. Not very long ago Tom was a lineman. In physique he epitomized the towering strength of a master workman who loved the physical thrill, but he was not one of those who despised learning and ideas. He readily showed interest in books and self-improvement. He was rapidly developing into a good executive and a strong, thoughtful leader of men. We see in him and in his life, a symbol of our whole large group of younger men in the Brotherhood who are capable of tempering their masterful physical powers with self-control and intelligence. It was tragic death when his

plane collapsed in the air, but with the coolness which always characterized him, he cut off the ignition, emptied the gasoline tank, and took every precaution to bring his crumbling ship to earth. It was useless because the wood could not sustain the weight and he crashed grimly to the ground.

Better Times Perhaps better business and the lessening of unemployment will bring about better feeling in this country and solve some of the economic problems. Business appears to be on an upward climb. Traditionally, the state of the construction industry has always been used as an index of prosperity. Good news lies in this direction. The Association of Building Trades Employers reports business in the building construction industry for the first quarter of these years as follows:

1936-----	\$602,958,791
1937-----	721,439,136
1938-----	595,982,843
1939-----	846,189,562

Home building in 34 leading cities during the first quarter of 1939 increased 119 per cent over the corresponding period of 1938.

Los Angeles leads the nation's cities with the largest number of homes projected in the first quarter of 1939, with 2,649 homes. Detroit was second with 1,852 homes. Home building naturally performs a double service. It increases construction and therefore work, and it improves the standard of living of the citizenship.

Hitler's Boast "Mr. Roosevelt, I have conquered chaos in Germany, re-established order and enormously increased production in all branches of our national economy, by strenuous efforts produced substitutes for numerous materials which we lack, smoothed the way for new inventions, developed traffic, caused mighty roads to be built and canals to be dug, called into being gigantic new factories and at the same time endeavored to further the education and culture of our people. I have succeeded in finding useful work once more for the whole of 7,000,000 unemployed."

This is a gratuitous defense of a resounding lie on the part of the mountebank of Europe. Anticipating such a boast, Hugh S. Hanna, chief editor of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, sent to Congress recently a note on the unemployment situation in Germany. In this note Mr. Hanna said, "In grand total, therefore, there must be at least five and one-half million persons supported by the German military establishment in addition to a large but unknown number of secret police, guards, and other functionaries associated with the party government. Looked at from this standpoint

it is evident why German industry is so superficially active and why there may well be shortages of labor in certain particular specialized lines. In any economic society the productive workers must support those who are idle or unproductively employed. This means in Germany, with a working population of some 20,000,000 persons, less than 75 per cent and possibly less than 70 per cent are productively employed and must support the unproductive activities of the remainder, who for the most part, represent the physical cream of the population. * * * The accuracy of these estimates is substantiated by the current tax situation in Germany. According to a dispatch in the New York Times of February 25, from its Berlin representative, taxes collected in Germany for the fiscal year beginning March 30, 1938, will be equal to 38 per cent of the national income, as compared with 18 per cent of national income collected in federal, state and local taxes in the United States in 1937, and with 19.6 per cent in Great Britain."

Moreover, unofficial reports to the United States Government indicate that all is not so rosy in Germany as Hitler pretends. Copper is so scarce Germans are no longer permitted to have copper aerials for radios. Iron fences and grills are being torn down for the melting pot to satisfy the self-contained economy's deficiency in steel. Brass doorknobs and knockers are being seized and plastic or aluminum substitutes used. Plumbing pipes are now being made from plastics.

Germany has been on a domestic war basis for more than four years. People are being regimented and deprived of many essentials and food values, such as butter. They are very restless and they hate Hitler. All this makes the mountebank's boast sound pretty empty.

Inside Politics Our readers are familiar with inside baseball; hit and run plays, bunting, finessing, little Napoleon stuff. We wonder if they are familiar with inside politics—the planting of stories in newspapers to offset public effect of some coming action. A good example of this was the canard planted by John L. Lewis in Sunday newspapers of recent date to the effect that the American Federation of Labor had consortied with bosses in preparing amendments to the National Labor Relations Act which William Green, president of the A. F. of L., was to present before the Senate committee on Monday. No evidence was presented by Mr. Lewis to prove his point, but many of the stories were carried on the front pages of Sunday newspapers in an effort to shatter the effect of Mr. Green's coming Monday statement in regard to the partisanship of the National Labor Relations Board. Mr. Green made his appearance, sharply criticized the amendments presented by employers and intelligently defended the amendments presented by the A. F. of L.

Politicians like Mr. Lewis are familiar with the device he employed and think that it is smart tactics in a democracy to so utilize propaganda. The fact is the American Federation of Labor had a chance to join with the employers less than a year ago to amend the National Labor Relations Act and peremptorily refused. The amendments presented by the A. F. of L. are amendments worked out with the full approval of the executive council.

One observation: why are newspapers so willing to accept canards like Mr. Lewis's and why do they give them such a prominent position on their front pages? Newspaper men are supposed to be hardboiled realists who know facts from propaganda and are not easily fooled.

Method From time to time this Journal has frankly and forthrightly criticized the policy of Fortune Magazine. We are not now underwriting the whole policy of this magazine, but when a magazine representing big business as Fortune is doing, enters the arena of difficult problems on a liberal basis, it deserves credit. Fortune Magazine is organizing a series of round tables under the directorship of Raymond Leslie Buell. These round tables bring representatives of all groups together to discuss public problems. Fortune describes what it aims to do as to discover the area of agreement between men of different views. The second Fortune round table dealt with taxation. It brought together 15 men who are known to disagree in their general economic philosophy and on many aspects of tax policy. These men spent hours together discussing the problem of taxation, seeking not to convert one another to some different view, but to find the area upon which all could agree. Here is a method of advancing democracy which, it seems to us, should be copied frequently.

Labor and Lawyers It is well to point out again the limitations of lawyers in the field of labor and human relations. There has been an influx of lawyers into certain sections of the labor movement over the last few years. Some people regard this as a gain. We do not. Lawyers have a distinct social function to perform in the field of law, but the very nature of the law itself—that is, dealing with past events and precedents—usually imposes the dead hand upon living human relations. We think that the National Mediation Board, which handles labor disputes in the railroad field, has a wise policy in not having any lawyers at all attached to its staff. This board has had unusual success in adjusting disputes because it takes a dynamic human attitude toward the unions involved. Quite in contrast, the National Labor Relations Board has been dominated by the legal mind and the results are apparent. The contrast is too eloquent for words.



Woman's Work

IPEU 414



THE CIRCLE OF FRIENDSHIP

By A WORKER'S WIFE

WE'RE publishing this month our latest auxiliary list, but we have reason to believe it is far from complete. With the very active growth of the Brotherhood, the extension of organization into new territory and the tremendous progress of established locals—the women have the organizing fever, too, bless their hearts. Inquiries about the method of organizing women's auxiliaries have been very frequent of late, and we feel certain that our list must be expanded to include quite a number of new auxiliaries that haven't yet announced themselves. Also we sincerely hope that our old friends, which includes the auxiliaries to Local Unions No. 271, Wichita; No. 68, Denver; No. 113, Colorado Springs; No. 60, San Antonio; No. 444, Ponca City, Okla.; and No. 31, Duluth, are still with us, although we haven't heard from them recently.

Among prospective new arrivals we expect to see are the women's auxiliaries to L. U. No. 474, Memphis, where a group of wives are already organized under the appropriate name of the Current Club; No. B-949, of Austin, Minn., and L. U. No. 17, of Detroit.

The main purpose of a women's auxiliary, as we see it, is to form a link in a great chain of friendship which should connect all those who have the ideals of unionism in their hearts. Those who understand the aims of the union know that its greatest benefits come to the worker's home and family. They share in every increase the union puts in his pay envelope; insurance—particularly for the wife's benefit—pension, safety protection on the job, and in many other ways. Yet the wife who has not herself had experience as a wage earner may not understand or appreciate what the union is doing in return for the monthly dues. She may be like a protesting child, fretting and fuming because she does not understand. The wife who does understand the union's accomplishments and purposes, on the other hand, is full of appreciation and wants to put her shoulder to the wheel to help the work go forward. To make the ones who don't understand into the ones who do is one of the functions of an auxiliary. And when the understanding and appreciation of labor's ideals come into a woman's heart she wants to reach out the hand of friendship to other organizations in the family of union labor—and that means label buying and other val-

able support which she has the means to give with her purchasing power.

In the auxiliary she has the opportunity to form friendships with other women sympathetic to labor's cause. Its social affairs, where families of local union members meet, I'm sure contribute greatly to a feeling of friendship in the local itself.

The I. B. E. W. has never had an international women's auxiliary organization. This may seem like a disadvantage, but it is not entirely so. You do not pay

dues for the support of a central organization, but only what is necessary for the needs of your own group. You set your own rules and make the form of organization in accordance with the wishes of the majority of your own group, and lay out your own program. What is most necessary is the approval and cooperation of the local union; but almost every local does want an auxiliary and will actively support it if there is enough interest among the women to create a successful organization.

The International Office does not issue charters nor other forms for auxiliaries. The best comparison I can think of for the I. B. E. W. auxiliaries is the automobile—it's a self-starting, self-propelled vehicle, that generates its own power and keeps its own wheels in motion.

The usual procedure is for the local at its regular meeting to take a vote on a motion that a women's auxiliary be approved; then with a nucleus of women who are actively interested in forming the organization, a letter or message may be sent to the home of every local union member notifying the women that a meeting will be held at a certain date and place for the formation of a women's auxiliary; which meeting they are most cordially urged to attend. A notice in the local labor paper is also useful publicity.

Officers of the local should be on hand at the first meeting to give your car that starting push. At this first meeting it is customary to elect temporary officers, particularly a chairman and secretary, and to appoint or elect a constitution committee. To this committee is entrusted the job of drawing up a constitution and by-laws—which includes the amount of dues, number and time of meetings, the objects of the organization, officers and their duties, and other important working rules that every organization should have. We have a limited number of sample constitution and by-laws which may be used as a guide, and these will be furnished on your request to the Women's Work section of the JOURNAL.

For several years we have been setting aside space in the Woman's Work section for auxiliary correspondence so that you might have the means to give each other a friendly wave of greeting in passing; tell about the big things you are accomplishing and read what other auxiliaries are doing—thus both give and receive inspiration.

Women's Auxiliaries

Women's auxiliaries to the following local unions have reported via the JOURNAL, in the past two years. If you have additions or corrections to this list please notify the Women's Work section of the JOURNAL. Names of auxiliary correspondents and addresses are given if possible.

- L. U. No. B-5, Pittsburgh—Betty M. Craig.
- L. U. No. B-18, Los Angeles—Mrs. Edith C. Gahagan, 3629 Atlantic St.
- L. U. No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Mrs. L. J. Johnston.
- L. U. No. B-52, Newark, N. J.—Eleanor Brant.
- L. U. No. B-83, Los Angeles, Calif.—Mrs. Jewell Mathis.
- L. U. Nos. 100 and 169, Fresno, Calif.—Mrs. Glenn Ryan, 120 E. Talleyrand Ave.
- L. U. No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.—Mrs. Frank Wenger, 21 Genessee St.
- L. U. No. B-160, Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. Eugene Burkhardt.
- L. U. Nos. 177 and 862, Jacksonville, Fla.—Mrs. E. P. Massey, 1918 Hill St.
- L. U. No. 265, Lincoln, Nebr.—Gertrude Carver, 2203 S. 48th St.
- L. U. No. B-292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. George Nelson, 3807 N. Dupont.
- L. U. No. B-465, San Diego, Calif.—Mrs. Mary McDonald, 127 W. Second Ave., Escondido, Calif.
- L. U. No. B-477, San Bernardino, Calif.—Peggy T. Willis, 471 Allen St.
- L. U. No. B-702, West Frankfort, Ill.—Mrs. J. Ed Sedgwick, Champaign, Ill.
- L. U. No. 716, Houston, Texas—Mrs. Art G. Ellis.
- L. U. No. B-763—Omaha, Nebr.—Mrs. Cliff Smith.
- L. U. Nos. 765, Sheffield, Ala., and 558, Florence, Ala.—Mattie Sue Gibson, Box 326, Town Creek, Ala.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

Taking it any way you will, moving seems to have us in its grip, also seems to have a firm grip on our year's program. It is moving right along and has been so well planned, so diversified in content that the interests and needs of all our members have been met, and by so doing has increased our attendance. That keeps us moving along and makes us feel that we are realizing one of the aims we set out for ourselves this year—to enlarge our numbers. We are not after just an increase in numbers alone, for that would profit us but little, but we feel that as each new member becomes a friend, and she in turn willing to do her share, then we all have advanced a step toward our goal of united efforts; and this member, by helping all of us, has benefited also. If you have not a planned program for your auxiliary, may I suggest you try it, and see if the results are not worth twice the trouble you may have had planning it.

Last month we delved deeply into the talent and genius of each member and with what results? It brings to mind the famous lines, "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players." If Shakespeare could have viewed the opening night of the drama department he would have omitted the word "merely." The women were players and how they threw themselves into their parts. I don't believe a person knows just what is in their attics until some thespian group gets after them, for old clothes and such, and then what a sensation to see the same on parade by some actress of your group! You feel certain you never looked like that, especially as the audience roars at some fancy garb you thought extra "fetching" at one time. But it is fun to see the actresses and consider what talents go unnoticed in all our groups, until something like that brings it to the front. We certainly enjoyed the initial bow of our drama group. Encore!

MRS. BETTY N. CRAIG.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The women's auxiliary of L. U. No. B-18 gave a benefit dance at Mueller's, 1024 So. Grand Ave., last Friday night, April 28. The efficient planning of Mrs. Gertrude Winslow, president of the auxiliary, an excellent orchestra, and an enticing dance floor were a combination that brought a grand success, while Mr. Jack Dempsey, master of ceremonies, contributed no small part toward a lively and entertaining evening. One particular feature was the casting of the serpentine tape and the loosening of hundreds of balloons, which made a general scramble and much merry-making. Three door prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 were given.

The soft drinks counter did a flourishing business. The ladies of the auxiliary favor union principles whenever possible, and the pop, etc., was purchased of the Globe Bottling Co., a union maker.

The net proceeds of this and following entertainments will be used for philanthropic purposes later in the year.

A cordial invitation is extended to all who enjoy an all-around good time to come to our next program.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Our first anniversary was celebrated with a party at Bamboo Gardens, on April 5, for all members of the auxiliary and their husbands. The large table was nicely decorated with lighted candles and cut flowers in honor of the occasion. Not only a lovely table, but a fine dinner was served to suit the individual taste. The ladies were presented with corsages of roses, and our president, Mrs. Hellman, was presented with a special corsage of gardenias (her favorite) from the auxiliary. There also was dancing. The evening was enjoyed by all.

Our committee is due many thanks for making the party a success. We want to thank all the old officers, Mrs. B. O. Hellman, president; Mrs. Viola Hendley, vice president; Mrs. Minnie Boteler, secretary; Mrs. Mabel Gerardi, treasurer, and all who served on the committees for their fine cooperation and loyalty to the auxiliary in the past year.

At our second election, the following officers were elected: Mrs. B. O. Hellman, president; Mrs. Laura Shoemaker, vice president; Mrs. Minnie Boteler, secretary, and Mrs. Beulah Hope, treasurer.

We are going to do everything that we can to promote unionism and be a credit to our Local No. 26. I personally enjoy reading all

(Continued on page 273)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Kidney Bean Salad

By SALLY LUNN

My first introduction to kidney bean salad was at a big picnic supper. I thought it was grand; but more remarkable, my husband, not ordinarily a salad enthusiast, liked it so much he insisted I should get the recipe from our hostess. Since then I have made kidney bean salad in many different combinations and found that it appeals to practically everybody. Beans contain both protein and starch, so this is a hearty, fill 'em up dish, almost a meal in itself, and very useful for picnics or for filling out a light meal. Use either the canned kidney beans or buy the dry ones, soak and cook them yourself. They will keep for several days in the refrigerator after being cooked; of course in the dry form they keep indefinitely.

The recipe illustrated above is only one of many delightful salad combinations.

KIDNEY BEAN SALAD IN TOMATO CUPS

2½ cups cooked kidney beans	2 hard-cooked eggs
½ cup diced celery	¼ cup diced green pepper
¼ cup chopped sweet pickle	Salt to taste
Mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing	

Combine all ingredients. Season to taste and blend with a tart salad dressing (lemon juice or horseradish may be added). Chill thoroughly and serve on lettuce or in fresh tomato cups.

Another good combination with kidney beans is shredded lettuce, shredded cabbage, diced pickled beets. Sometimes I put in hard-boiled eggs which have been pickled in beet juice till they have a fine red color; shredded raw carrots, radish roses, segments of fresh tomato. Bits of cold boiled ham combine well, too.



Correspondence

IPELU 414



L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

No time in American history was ever more fitting than the present in which to reawaken the citizens, especially the workers of these United States, to the ideals and purposes on which the United States of America were founded. That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The very fact that there are 10,000,000 of unemployed at present is concrete proof of the inefficiency and stubbornness of economists, industrial and business leaders. The Wage and Hour Act, National Labor Relations Act and the Social Security law were enacted into the Federal statutes during the present Administration so as to compel these hypocritical, autocratic and avaricious individuals, that their un-American business methods will not prevail in this day and age.

Excessive taxation, which is necessary to the maintenance of our democratic form of government, and which can also cause its downfall, will ever be with us, unless the above individuals, through their own volition or through compulsion, see the feasibility of a shorter work week and act accordingly.

What a despicable condition to be written in the pages of our nation's history! That \$500,000,000 per year of tax-raised money was spent for public assistance. This fact was reported by Miss Jane Hoey, director of public assistance of the Federal Social Security Board, June 28, 1938.

The ever-increasing population of these United States of America must be provided with employment or the nation as a whole will deteriorate.

The increased installation of labor-saving machinery in the field of work is essential in this day of mass production, and it must be used for good, instead of evil, purposes. Labor-saving machinery is one main reason why the work period of manual labor should be reduced to a six-hour day, 30-hour week.

The formula for economic procedure must be based upon the evolutions that occur in the era in which we live.

Organized labor, though it be criticized and hampered by professional lobbyists in Washington and untold millions of dollars being spent to bankrupt and disorganize union organizations, had the foresight to elect leaders of ability, integrity and forcefulness to further advance the interests and ideals of the workers. Political leaders, such as Senator Wagner, Senator Meade, Congressman O'Toole and many others, also Fiorello LaGuardia, mayor of New York City, through their excellent efforts, have aided to some extent in reducing the sufferings of the common worker. But much is left to be done and it remains for progressive organized labor to cooperate with their leaders in fighting for a six-hour day, 30-hour week.

The Building and Construction Department of the American Federation of Labor, at the 32nd convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Houston, Texas, September, 1938, presented a resolution, sponsored by

D. W. Tracy, E. D. Bieritz, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., William J. McSorley, M. W. Mitchell, John C. McDonald and Walter Snow, that the "six-hour day, 30-hour week" be a goal for all unionized trades to strive for.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted and should receive the solid backing of each and every person or persons, organized or unorganized, interested in American constructiveness and advancement.

The six-hour day, 30-hour week is no fantastic dream. Local Union No. B-3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been working under a six-hour day, 30-hour week since August, 1936, and has found it to be applicable to our present-day standards and necessary to a stabilized business recovery.

Other organized laboring units of New York City enjoying the distinction of joining this forward movement are: plumbers and gas fitters, asbestos workers, union plasterers, pipe fitters, steam fitters and wood lathers.

Waiting for action in favor of labor, by those interested only in the dividends paid on stocks and bonds, is something the workers of America have done too much. Action can and must come from the workers themselves, if they would enjoy the privileges accorded them in the Constitution of these United States of America.

Make the six-hour day, 30-hour week a national law, to preserve democracy through employment.

AUSTIN P. DUFF.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

It is with deep regret that we announce the passing of our good friend and loyal Brother, William E. Bourdo, who went to his eternal reward after a short illness. Bill was one of those good union members who always looked on the bright side of life and was ever on the alert for the good of our local. May he enjoy everlasting peace.

The weather in this vicinity has got to the stage where construction can proceed without much danger of layoffs. Most of our members are now back on the pay roll some place or other. The contract for the electrical work on our new library has not been let at this writing. There are persistent rumors that the electrical work on the new Toledo Scale Company job will go to a Detroit concern. However, the whole job will be 100 per cent union.

A new process for making cheaper and better gasoline, recently perfected, may make this city one of the largest refinery cities in the world. The Sun Oil Company is now engaged in changing their plant over to this method, and hot off the hot seat comes a rumor that one of the largest oil companies in the world, having a small plant here, is going to spend considerable coin revamping their plant to meet this newest competition.

Our office has been flooded recently by Brothers who have been told that this city is in the midst of a construction boom and after talking to our B. A. leave with a pained look on their faces when informed that we

have ample men of our own to take care of the work at hand.

Recently we have been devoting a considerable portion of our time at meetings trying to find ways and means to provide hospitalization for any of our members who may be in need of such services. Our secretary has written to numerous of the larger locals which we were informed had some such plan in effect, but to date no information has been forthcoming. Either the secretaries are too busy or the locals do not care to divulge their plans. So if you are interested in the welfare of your Brothers and have such a plan, please send it on to us and we will deeply appreciate same.

Allow me to express our thanks for the generous amount of space given the correspondence from this local in the April issue. It caused much comment among our members, some good and some otherwise. However, we have hopes of sending in some other material in the near future which might merit the same consideration. Hoping that the rest of the Brothers are in better shape physically than we are, will close with lots of luck from all of us to all of you.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Work is not much in this particular locality, but prospects are for plenty of it within the next 60 days, farther north of us. There seems to be quite a bit of PWA work up the state.

I note with a great deal of interest the signing of an agreement with the closed shop section of the National Electrical Contractors' Association and the I. B. E. W. That is a wonderful step forward and if it will be productive of some sort of a standard agreement to cover all locals and all localities a great purpose will have been accomplished. That is something we have needed for a long time. It will save a great deal of petty bickering and local troubles if something of that sort is put in effect. Of course, I may be entirely wrong in assuming that is the purpose of this agreement, but it looks to me as though that should be a major objective. I have great faith in our international officers and they should be highly commended for being able to effect such an arrangement with the contractors' association.

I also think that the little semi-monthly, "The Union News," is a real "humdinger." Plenty of good, live, pithy news in it and a great medium to help organize, especially in the utility and manufacturing fields.

It seems from a communication we have from the I. O. that some locals are asking for a referendum relative to a convention this year. Personally, I am not in favor of it. I think the money could be used to a better advantage if used for organizing purposes.

Had a letter today from another real old timer, Barney Ford. He is now living out of Knoxville, Tenn., raising a few chickens and pigs. I want to quote a paragraph of his

letter which should be a reminder to the old timers and an incentive to the younger members. Here are his remarks to me: "My card is in Local Union No. 134 now, and I have not worked at the trade since 1930. My eyes are not very good and I have not tried to follow the game for about eight years. But thanks to the I. B. E. W., if I live until 1940, I will be in line for a pension that will come to all good, true Brothers." What a real thought and what a great expectation to look forward to. And our younger Brothers can thank men like Barney Ford for this pension in future years.

I have known Brother Ford for nearly 40 years and he has always had his shoulder to the wheel and is still a booster for his I. B. E. W.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The last few months found us in the midst of a short-lived period of prosperity. What with a number of out-of-town boys with us, which included old faces and new faces, things looked as though prosperity had at last found us. But, like a dream, it soon faded and left us with little more than pleasant memories. It was pleasant while it lasted, plenty of work and wages assured. For a while it did give one a feeling of security.

Among some of the boys who rendered valuable assistance were members from No. 349, all the way to Buffalo. Some of the old faces that we can recall at present were George Twigg, Chris Fagan and Leo Desjardens, of No. 349. Brothers Ennis and Jim Fight, of No. 98. Mike Barbino, of No. 98, didn't show up. Not sure at the scribe yet, are you, Mike? The boys from No. 26 were on hand and helped make some new and valuable friendships. Really remarkable what a large job can do for making friends and broadening one's horizon, as it were. A person cannot help but appreciate what a large territory the I. B. E. W. really takes in.

Some of the novelties on the job: Social climbers doing their stuff on 40-foot extension ladders; a non-telescoping, non-expanding shack; regardless of how many men were on the job the shack would stubbornly remain the same size. It would not do to sneeze, that would be a real hazard. The slogan for this job was, "The eyes of the world are on this job." The only man who really knew how to look worried was Al Kramer. Al has the only genuine poker face. Ollie King held the best hand. Who can beat four Kings on one job? Reds Winterstein's theory is the best yet. Reds says, "Always look worried, never smile and you always go over big with the boss." He always thinks you are very busy and a hard worker. Puppies everywhere. Ask any of the boys in your locality about them. All breeds, any make or model. Bill Dun was nearly done before the job was done. "Pump Gun Slatter" is not much on picking horses. They pick him first. Brother O'Malley picks 'em one day old. We mean his tips are that old. We still insist it is not worth \$20 to learn a trick played with three cards.

We nearly failed to mention, Reds held that extinct job of night steward till the end. Bill Knopple held down the day steward job and did all the work. Brother Robinson failed to correspond with his pal, Brother Brown, of Peoria, for lack of postage stamps. Slim has the record for diving under the table at the first wave of a beer-soaked handkerchief. One of the tragic occurrences was when Brother Frank Rowan, of Local Union

READ

- One good scribe to another, by L. U. No. 728.
- A new utility local advances, by L. U. No. B-949.
- Coach yards humming with work, by L. U. No. 205.
- Railroad locals take pride, by L. U. No. 618.
- Home of public owned power, by L. U. No. 483.
- Washington state license law, by L. U. No. 76.
- WPA and progress, by L. U. No. B-306.
- Advancing labor's interest in the South, by L. U. No. 508.
- Public utility workers switch to A. F. of L., by L. U. No. 104.
- Omaha celebrates, by L. U. No. B-763.
- Latham's monument, by L. U. No. 70.
- State electrical law, by L. U. No. B-667.
- Bachie "takes it away," by L. U. No. 211.
- Many new locals are in the running. Look out, old timers, or they will steal your laurels.

No. 98 was hurt seriously when on the job but about an hour. The boys contributed generously towards a fund to tide him over during his illness. Local Union No. 98 sent us a very appreciative letter that was a gem for sincerity. It's these little things—deeds of generosity and letters of appreciation—that make us all feel that we have done right by our fellow man.

We note Local Union No. 349 has taken a step in the right direction by having all contractors, regardless of the number of men they employ, sign an agreement automatically making all members eligible for unemployment benefits at the proper time. All locals should take note of this when making up new agreements. This step should also be taken when any out-of-town contractor works in your locality as there is some sort of loophole left open that benefits this type of contractor to the detriment of the local organizations. We quote from experience, as we found out this sad news when one of the Brothers put in a claim for benefits and found that this out-of-town contractor for whom he worked for quite a period, paid no tax and thus made all who worked on his job ineligible for benefits. In times like the present, one must almost have constant legal advice. At any rate we must be on our toes.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

I have read of locals trying to get, and others working, the six-hour day, 30-hour week, and feel that it is surely a step in the right direction to spread employment among as many men as possible. This local provides for such a reduction in hours in our agreement when less than 80 per cent of our membership is employed and put the short hours into effect last fall, along with 12½ cents an hour increase for construction work. It

looks like we will hang onto the short day for quite a spell and so lead the way for a permanent adoption some day of the 30-hour week.

Work conditions out our way are slow in all trades and there are no immediate prospects of things starting to boom. They still tear 'em down and put up new ones, but not enough of this to keep everyone busy.

Portland has been having quite a bit of activity lately in the regulation of traffic, such as installation of traffic signs and painted lane lines. We always had enough of them, it seems, but last year parking meters were installed along the curb and the nickels are being used to pay for traffic control improvements. For a time the money was evenly split between the city and the machine companies until the meters were paid for. Now that the payments are finished, the total sum is being used for traffic, and many and numerous are the stop signs, control lanes and signals. At first quite a bother, we are now getting used to looking for all the signs and find out things seem to be pretty well planned and traffic flows smoothly. Departments of education and engineering are to be permanently set up and with present conditions to judge by, Portland should soon be well in advance of the average in trying to eliminate hazards and the annual death toll.

In case you might be interested in these parking meters, here's a brief description: They are coin-operated devices (a jitney, please!) and the money, after tripping the mechanism, remains in sight between glass so that it may be seen from the street side or sidewalk side. Slugs are easily spotted by officers who patrol the meters and trouble from this source has been very small. The machine is spring driven and placing of the nickel uncovers the indicator which indicates the time you can park. One hour is the usual time, although in bank zones the time is cut to 30 minutes and notice put on the outside of the meters. If you're lucky enough to spot a meter that someone has left before the indicator has gone all the way over, you are perfectly free to park and stay until the time has passed. You may return and deposit another nickel and continue for another hour if you wish, although such is frowned upon as the idea is to keep cars moving and make room for the next car. The average person seems to be content with the system and it does provide more parking space, although in the down town area it seems as hard to find a place as before, because of the greater demand for parking room. If you haven't got a nickel you had better find one, as we also have the new fixless traffic tags and—boy, they are fixless. The meter zone extends around the down town area and those who like walking can park outside this zone and put 'em one in front of the other for a while.

Haven't got a great deal to say about Bonneville this time—understand they are clearing 125 acres for a substation near Portland (don't ask!) and that construction work is going along on the transmission line, but remember, there are no men needed here and it will be useless to come out and wait your chances. Local Union No. 125 has jurisdiction. They are not accepting travelers and very little prospects that they will at any time.

Our Postal Telegraph division has been functioning very nicely and renewed their agreement with the company. The story was in the I. O.'s Union News, so I will not repeat it here. The radio men are going out

for a wage change this summer, boosting the scale to \$35 per week and 44 hours. Several other changes have been made in the agreement, which are the more or less standard requirements of all unions. Work is generally slow here also, especially among the one-man shops, although some of the auto radio shops are showing signs of a pick-up for the summer business.

ERWIN.

L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

Working at the World's Fair, New York City, is like attending an electrical workers' convention. Due to the tremendous amount of electrical work involved in an undertaking of this kind and the desire of Local Union No. 3 to maintain the principle of the six-hour day, thousands of our Brothers belonging to other local unions were moved into Local Union No. 3's territory to man the work. So in the course of a day it is possible to rub elbows and exchange ideas with men from Chicago, Cleveland, Syracuse, Rochester and many more cities. And when a group gets into conversation we often hear: "This is the way we do it. First, we tried this method, but it didn't work. Then we—" Whether it is the way work is installed, local licensing ordinances, methods of sharing the work, or how the respective local unions' problems are met, new ideas are exchanged and carried away to take root in other local unions.

Just to illustrate the point, we, the members of Local Union No. B-52, have unanimously decided to go out for the six-hour day in negotiating the new agreement. This is the direct result, I believe, of a large number of our men working within the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 3 during the present rush of work over there. As the saying goes, the proof of a pudding is in the eating. Actually working six hours a day and enjoying the added leisure time sells the idea.

Now that the members have had their "convention," what about a national I. B. E. W. officers' convention? We haven't had one for a long time—possibly too long. It wouldn't hurt the organization to take stock at this time. A lot of water has gone over the dam since the last one, and it's about time we took inventory and redirected our course. The world does move, you know. What was good practice yesterday is very apt to be obsolete today. That goes for the management of a factory and a labor organization as well.

As the World's Fair says, "Time Tears On." It sure is tearing away from me, so I'll say toodle-do 'til next month, perhaps.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA.

L. U. NO. B-66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Fine weather here for work if a fellow has any work. Some got put on lately and some got put off—leaves the benchwarmers about par.

Lots of prosperity in the local newspapers, but that does not pay dividends—not until you can get your hand on it anyway. Why don't I take hold? "Yes." "Well, you try it."

I slipped by the switch last month. But Brother Coffman, of No. 457, gave our team a good send-off. (Thanks, Brother Coffman.) Too bad about the poor bull, though. He had not been told who the gentlemen were, so you can see how he felt. Besides, he was not an educated bull and did not know anything about diplomacy.

C. R. POPE.

They Remember

Lively interest in our pictures of old-time members as they appeared in the early days of the Brotherhood continues. Friends and relatives of this organization's young heroes are helpfully supplying us with identifications and details about the old pictures we have published.

Last October the JOURNAL's frontispiece was a picture of two linemen taken apparently before the turn of the century. Against the photographer's curleycue background they stand in overalls, armed with the wire and belts of their craft, confident, courageous—flaunting mustaches trying to hide the youthful smoothness of their cheeks. This picture was published in memory of Brother Charles Oriel of L. U. No. 52, Newark, a member of the union continuously from 1899 till his death last August. If you remember the picture, he was the tall youngster on the right. His short, jolly companion, standing in natural ease, with a coil of wire in one hand and a corn cob pipe in the other, we could not identify. Now we hear from a pensioned member, Brother H. C. (Hank) Rawlings of 14 S. Connecticut Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.:

The photograph of the two linemen printed in the October WORKER was of two old timers who were working at the trade before the Brotherhood was organized. The man in the picture with Brother Charles Oriel is Billy Alen, of that I am almost sure. They were around in the East in 1889-90 with such old timers as Kid Rivers, Spot Runke, Blondy Morrison, Red Dougherty, Steve Grace, Shuemaker, Duke Pessell and others whose names I can't remember. They played the East in summer and went South in winter."

The way these treasured old pictures have touched the chord of memory is also illustrated by a letter from Chicago, referring to a picture published in November, 1938, of Chicago's delegation to the Brotherhood's 1911 international convention. The man on the far right, back row, was identified as F. Hoban, of L. U. No. 9. We are now informed that the delegate's name should have been listed as Robert G. Perry of L. U. No. 9. The correction was made by Brother Perry's niece, Gwendolyn Budden.

We're still waiting for someone to send us the name of the unidentified man in the picture which appeared, also in November, 1938, JOURNAL, of the delegates to the St. Louis convention of 1901. Does anyone remember?

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Every member of our Brotherhood should read the article from Local Union No. B-18 in the April issue of our JOURNAL and give the topic discussed, our present pension arrangement, the serious consideration it deserves.

The committee is entitled to much credit for having obtained through exhaustive inquiry, facts and figures that vitally concern members individually, and collectively the welfare of the Brotherhood.

The remarkable success achieved by Scott Milne and others in organization work has demonstrated the progress being made by the I. B. E. W.; we cannot permit these numerical gains and advantages to become discounted by a lessened degree of morale that could arise from a prompted sense of insecurity relative to our present pension plan.

Local Union No. B-18's committee undoubtedly will with proper cooperation from all interested sources prove to be a great factor in correcting a condition that seemingly has reached proportions menacing the security of the present management.

The I. B. E. W. has met requirements in a practical and stable manner heretofore and it is reasonable to assume that an improved plan that will assure added security will receive intelligent consideration in the near future.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

We have some bitter and sweet news for you this month, so will give you the bitter first and temper it with the sweet, if possible.

We have suffered the loss of Brother George H. Markham, and through his death have lost a true friend and a good member. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand, regardless of what the trouble was, and had a cheery greeting and smile for everyone.

We are also sorry to report the death of one of our most able representatives from the I. O., Brother Latham. While he was not a member of Local No. 70 at the time of his death, he used to be one of us and was the first president of Local No. 70 after it was reorganized five years ago. We have lost a good friend and worker and the organization has suffered from his loss.

The Asplundh Tree Expert Company has settled their differences between the employees and the company and has signed a contract with Local No. 70, covering all tree men working in this vicinity on the property of the Potomac Electric Power Company and its lines. This was brought about by the efforts of our late Brother Latham and the determination of the men involved who gained materially by it. They are to be commended as they stuck 100 per cent during the lockout.

The Utilities Line Construction Co., which has a contract for doing all line work in Maryland for the Potomac Electric Power Company, will be called upon for the purpose of negotiating a contract for a closed shop as soon as the majority of employees are certified by the board.

The Virginia Public Service employees, across the historic Potomac, are in the midst of organizing and will soon be in a position to bargain with their company and better their working conditions.

It was accomplished through the untiring efforts of our late departed Brother Latham and the determination of the men, which will bring better working conditions and a higher standard of living to the employees. Local Union No. 70 is proud to have known Brother Latham, as he once worked with us on the properties of the Potomac Electric Power Company, and we found him a man and ready to tackle anything, no matter how hard. He was a go-getter.

Brother Coyle has returned from Hot Springs, Ark., where he went to get "boiled out" for his rheumatiz. He is pert as a chicken and as sassy as a chipmunk.

Dewey Bain bruised his hand trying to tame

some "wild hogs" on his farm and infection set in, causing him to be off for several weeks. Better luck next time.

Hope to have better news next time, so this is "PEP" signing off.

WILLIAM BOLLIER.

L. U. NO. B-73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Unit 1

Editor:

Our where the Columbia flows

To the sea,

The Grand Coulee Dam grows and grows—

To be done by 1943.

In the springtime a wireman's fancy often turns to rove, but this spring, thanks to our business representatives, Roy and Pete, I may not move.

Well, Brothers, we have a very good president; he has persuasive ways and handles the meetings very nicely.

At our last meeting, a safety committee was appointed by the chair, to work with the company to eliminate any condition that may be hazardous to our members.

The dam is honey-combed with miles of tunnels, laterals, vertical shafts interconnecting all parts. Into one of these open manholes in the floor, Brother A. L. Fauth inadvertently stepped; catching his arm in a temporary ladder he saved himself a 50-foot fall in the dark, at the cost of a badly dislocated arm and shoulder.

Since the last meeting, Brothers Fauth, Porter, Hicks and Bell were admitted to the Mason City Hospital; the former three were discharged, but Brother Bell had to go back again. The local got together and bought a radio for the sick Brothers there. The radio was reported missing, but Rosey explained that the "tall blond" nurse had taken care of it.

It is a requirement for dam workers to wear metal helmets, although the electrical workers are allowed to wear hard fiber hats in lieu of the metal ones. Metal inner soles are provided for those who wish to wear them.

The company recently estimated the electrical system here consists of 200 miles of bare and W.P. wire, 230 miles of R.C. wire; more than 100 motors are in use. Between 10,000 and 12,000 lights are used.

Mason City, a city without chimneys, and the camp area, have over 2,500 electric heaters. Two large transformers were added this spring, which brought the capacity for construction up to 20,000 kw. Slightly more than 100 electricians are now employed on the project. It is not likely that any more will be added, except to replace those who quit.

There is always some visiting Brother hopefully waiting. But our assistant business manager tells them in no uncertain terms that it is practically hopeless to wait around. One Brother, who is known to the writer, came to Grand Coulee last September, stayed all winter and finally got to work on the dam this April. So, Brothers, take the advice of an old member as printed in the last two issues.

Six shop stewards were appointed last meeting to look after our interests at various sections of the project.

The Columbia River is now backed upstream, still water for 26 miles. Several towns are getting ready to vacate. A great many residents of Washington State are being brought into the upriver area for clearing and burning along the river bank. This is all WPA work; many of the workers live on floating house barges and they move here and there on the shore with the rising lake.

The waterfalls over the dam spillway are now 60 feet high; when finished, the fall will

be 360 feet, or about twice the height of Niagara. The lake elevation is now 1,010 feet above sea level. On the Grand Coulee Dam project, 5,643 men are now employed.

If this scribe does not get canned from the press secretary job for pessimistic quotations on the "Laugh Page," our readers may, in some later issue, read a carefully composed article fully and correctly explaining this great Project No. 9.

I feel that every press secretary should take time, give careful thought in a constant endeavor to make our JOURNAL always more interesting, and to be helpful and constructive to our fellow workers. But on the last page, "Laugh Page," any Brother can write anything he wishes, which gets by the Editor.

HENDRICK.

L. U. NO. 76, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

For the information of the International Office and the members of the Brotherhood, I will endeavor to give a general outline regarding the operation of the Washington State Contractors License and Inspection Law.

The present law was passed by the House of Representatives on March 5 and by the State Senate on March 14, and was signed by Governor Clarence D. Martin on March 31, 1935, and became operative on January 1, 1936. The revenue for its operation is derived solely from a yearly license fee of \$50 paid by each individual or firm engaged in the business of installing electrical wiring or equipment within the state of Washington.

The administration of the act is vested in the Department of Labor and Industries of the state under the directorship of E. Pat Kelly and at the time of organization was supervised by Brother Jay Olinger, a member of long standing in our Brotherhood, then supervisor of safety and industrial relations. Later Brother Olinger was selected by Director Kelly to supervise the industrial insurance division of the department and Mr. Edward Sorger was appointed supervisor of safety and industrial relations by Mr. Kelly and the electrical inspection division is now under the supervision of Mr. Sorger.

On January 1, 1936, with the approval of Director Kelly, Brother Olinger appointed four electrical inspectors. These inspectors were stationed in the three larger cities in the state, namely, Seattle (2), Spokane (1), and Tacoma (1). Later when additional revenue became available the number was increased to nine, which is the number now employed, all of whom are members of our Brotherhood. The names of the present inspectors and the local unions in which they hold membership are: Chief inspector, A. J. Newton, No. 76, Tacoma; Rex Meek, No. 76,

Tacoma; Harry Hilpert, No. 46, Seattle; George Larson, No. 1032, Bellingham; J. M. Gibbs, No. 191, Everett; Orval Melby, No. 1086, Tacoma, stationed at Yakima; Jack Welch, No. 497, Wenatchee; Thomas E. Underwood, No. 73, Spokane; and Steve Garland, No. 77, stationed at Centralia, Washington.

The inspection act has been in operation a little over three years and during this time a great deal has been accomplished toward protecting the people of the state of Washington against the hazards inherent to defective wiring and machinations of the fly-by-night electrical contractor. In keeping with this, each licensed firm is required to post a bond in the sum of \$1,000 to protect the home owner or customer against defective workmanship and materials and also material and labor costs in the event the contractor defaults in these responsibilities. The inspection division is, however, hampered to a great extent by not having sufficient revenue available to make direct inspections in all cases possible and therefore efforts are now being made to amend the law to provide for inspection fees in addition to the regular license fee. The union electrical workers, contractors, and home owners are generally in accord with this proposed amendment. This is especially so where the home owner is concerned as it will afford him a greater degree of protection.

I am enclosing under separate cover a group picture of the electrical inspectors employed by the state of Washington. Reading from left to right, bottom row: A. J. Newton, chief electrical inspector, Jay Olinger, supervisor of industrial insurance and organizer of the inspection division, Steve Garland, Harry Hilpert, J. M. Gibbs. Second row: Jack Welch, Thomas E. Underwood, George Larson, Orval Melby, and Rex Meek. Top row: "Slim" Marlow, utility inspector, and Robert Geddes, former state inspector and now electrical inspector for the city of Everett. All are members of the Brotherhood.

In the administration of this act the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been fairly treated and I want therefore to commend Governor Clarence D. Martin, governor of the state of Washington, E. Pat Kelly, director of the Department of Labor and Industries, Ed Sorger, supervisor of safety and industrial relations, and Brother Jay Olinger, supervisor of industrial insurance.

WALLACE MORRISSETTE.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Local No. 84, along with five other unions in Georgia, is working under their new agreement with Georgia Power Company, which was signed April 5, 1939, retroactive to March 1, 1939, affecting approximately 1,400



Electrical inspectors, a top-ranking group employed by the state of Washington. All are Brotherhood members.

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N 2 H Z J	Walter G. Germann	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 4 C Y L	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.
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N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.
N 6 S M	R. H. Lindquist	Turlock, Calif.	W 4 D L X	John Calvin Geaslen	Charlotte, N. C.
N 7 B E H	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W 4 D Q M	Roger J. Sherron, Jr.	Durham, N. C.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 4 E A Q	J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B D A	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W 4 E L Q	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B F Q	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W 4 E V I	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B L U	Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W 4 F T P	Chadwick M. Baker, Jr.	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B S D	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 C N Z	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 D F Q	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Me.	W 4 N Y	Robert B. Webb	Wilmington, N. C.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Laverty	Somerville, Mass.	W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 F X A	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.
W 1 G K Y	Joseph Manning	No. Quincy, Mass.	W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas
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W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W 5 E A R	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.
W 1 J W L	Lorenzo J. Fiore	South Norwalk, Conn.	W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas
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W 2 A S I	Monroe M. Freedman	Bronx, N. Y.	W 5 F P W	John P. Kolske	San Antonio, Texas
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W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 5 O N	L. A. Hoskins	Houston, Texas
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W 2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 J D N	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.
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W 2 L G E	Richard A. Coster	New York City	W 6 J P	Harry Roediger	San Francisco, Calif.
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W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York City	W 6 J V K	Jim H. Lowe	Passadena, Calif.
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W 4 A J Y	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W 4 A W P	Raymond A. Dalton	Durham, N. C.	W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W 4 B M F	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 O B I	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.
W 4 B O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 O P Q	Frank Young	San Francisco, Calif.
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 Q E K	Jim H. Lowe	Long Beach, Calif.
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W 4 C B F	B. E. Going	Jacksonville, Fla.	W 7 A D H	W. L. Campbell	Portland, Oreg.
W 4 C B J	Henry Stahl	Memphis, Tenn.	W 7 A G	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.
W 4 C H B	R. W. Pratt	Birmingham, Ala.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachan	Billings, Mont.
W 4 C J Z	T. G. Humphries	Durham, N. C.	W 7 A M X	A. H. Bean	Portland, Oreg.
W 4 C U B	Robert J. Stratton		W 7 A P	J. A. Erwin	Portland, Oreg.

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W 7 B W K	A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 D L H	James C. Mathney	Elgin, Ill.
W 7 C P	A. H. Barnard	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.	W 9 E O F	James A. Turner	Elgin, Ill.
W 7 D E S	Floyd Wickencamp	Casper, Wyo.	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 D J P	Mark Nichols	Casper, Wyo.	W 9 E Z Q	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.	W 9 F J	Charles Grover	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 F O J	Roy C. Eastman	East St. Louis, Ill.
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W 7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
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W 7 G H G	Tom Reid	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 M A P	Ernest Storer	Rockford, Ill.
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W 7 J E	C. E. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
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W 7 R X	Nick Foster	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 N H C	John C. Sorenson	Chicago, Ill.
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W 7 U L	C. M. Carlquist	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 7 W H	O. R. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 P D	Ray Anderson	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 Z F	G. E. Foster	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 P E M	Harry Barton	Villa Park, Ill.
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W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 S J B	W. Pueshel	Chicago, Ill.
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W 8 M X L	Harry Watson	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
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W 8 O C V	Fred Lyle	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 V B Q	Oscar H. Baker	Lawrence, Kans.
W 8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 8 O V R	Fred M. Dickinson	Lima, Ohio	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W 8 Q B F	Donald Shirer	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 W N F	Myron E. Earl	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 Q V E	Charles L. Kirch	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 W E A	Clyde J. White	Chicago, Ill.
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W 8 R H R	William M. Gamble	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 Y K T	Richard J. Ikelman	Pueblo, Colo.
W 8 R U J	Charles B. Sproull	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 S X U	George E. Oden	Wauseon, Ohio	W 9 Y M I	Leon J. Schinkten	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A E T	Paul Luecke	Fort Wayne, Ind.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A G U	Virgil Cain	St. Croix Falls, Wis.	W 9 Y Z V	Ben Misniewski	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A L E	George L. Pufall	Chicago, Ill.	W 9 Z H Q	Raymond E. McNulty	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A N E	Louis Steiner	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.			
W 9 A S W	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.			
W 9 A T H	Robert Perkins	Chicago, Ill.			
W 9 A V P	Walter E. Phillips	Chicago, Ill.			
W 9 B B U	Everett D. Blackman	Elgin, Ill.	V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
W 9 B F A	Leonard Gunderson	Elmwood Park, Ill.	V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.	V E 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
W 9 B X G	F. N. Reichenecker	Kansas City, Kans.	V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

Canada

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

employees. Under this new agreement the increase in salaries was approximately \$60,000 per year for these employees.

We had hoped for a closed shop, but the nearest we came to it was a clause making it mandatory for the members to pay their dues. During the negotiation of every contract that we have ever had, there has been a great increase in membership, and after the agreements have been signed these new members would fall out—therefore this clause will prevent that.

We believe it is the best contract that we have ever had and we appreciate the service rendered by our vice president, Brother G. X. Barker.

The convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor was held in Augusta, Ga., April 19, 20 and 21, 1939, to which we sent the following men as delegates: Brothers W. O. Eaton, R. B. Fox, C. H. Tippett, I. W. Mitchell and J. C. Roquemore. Those of us who have attended earlier conventions can see a great increase in the forces of labor in the state of Georgia.

Augusta gave us a very cordial welcome. We had a great convention and some very interesting resolutions were adopted.

Brother Charles B. Gramling was reelected president of the State Federation of Labor.

J. C. ROQUEMORE.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Saturday and Sunday, April 22 and 23, the writer was an invited guest at the semi-annual Massachusetts State Electrical Work-

COVER PICTURE

Our cover picture this month is by courtesy of the Public Works of Art project—titled "Honey Creek"—by R. L. Jensen, of Wisconsin.

ers' convention, held in the quaint old city of Newport, R. I. Much has been said as to labor's forward march, but to Local No. 268, of Newport, R. I., a local made up of only 29 members, goes the grand prize of all time.

In a little over 20 years, Local No. 268 has its own credit union, which does a million dollar business each year, owns the Labor Temple and is an important factor in Newport's standing as one of New England's great cities.

The delegates and guests were met at the Labor Temple by President Joseph Fogarty, Treasurer Stephen Barrett, Financial Secretary Ralph O'Neil and Recording Secretary Joseph M. Behan. Nothing was left undone to make our stay one of the most pleasant we have ever enjoyed.

After the morning session on Saturday was over, a trip was made over Newport's famous 10-mile drive along the ocean front.

Dinner and dancing at the Elks' Club kept the delegates in a happy frame of mind until late evening and all were indeed loud in their praise of Local No. 268 as we departed to the Hotel Viking for a night's repose.

As soon as possible on Sunday, another trip was in progress which took all who wished to participate through the old historic Fort Adams, U. S. Naval War College, U. S. Naval Training Station and many other interesting sights.

The Sunday session opened promptly at the appointed time and in the clubroom of the Labor Temple, the committee of Local No. 268 had prepared a buffet lunch for any of the delegates and guests who might become famished and, in some cases, dry, during the long afternoon session.

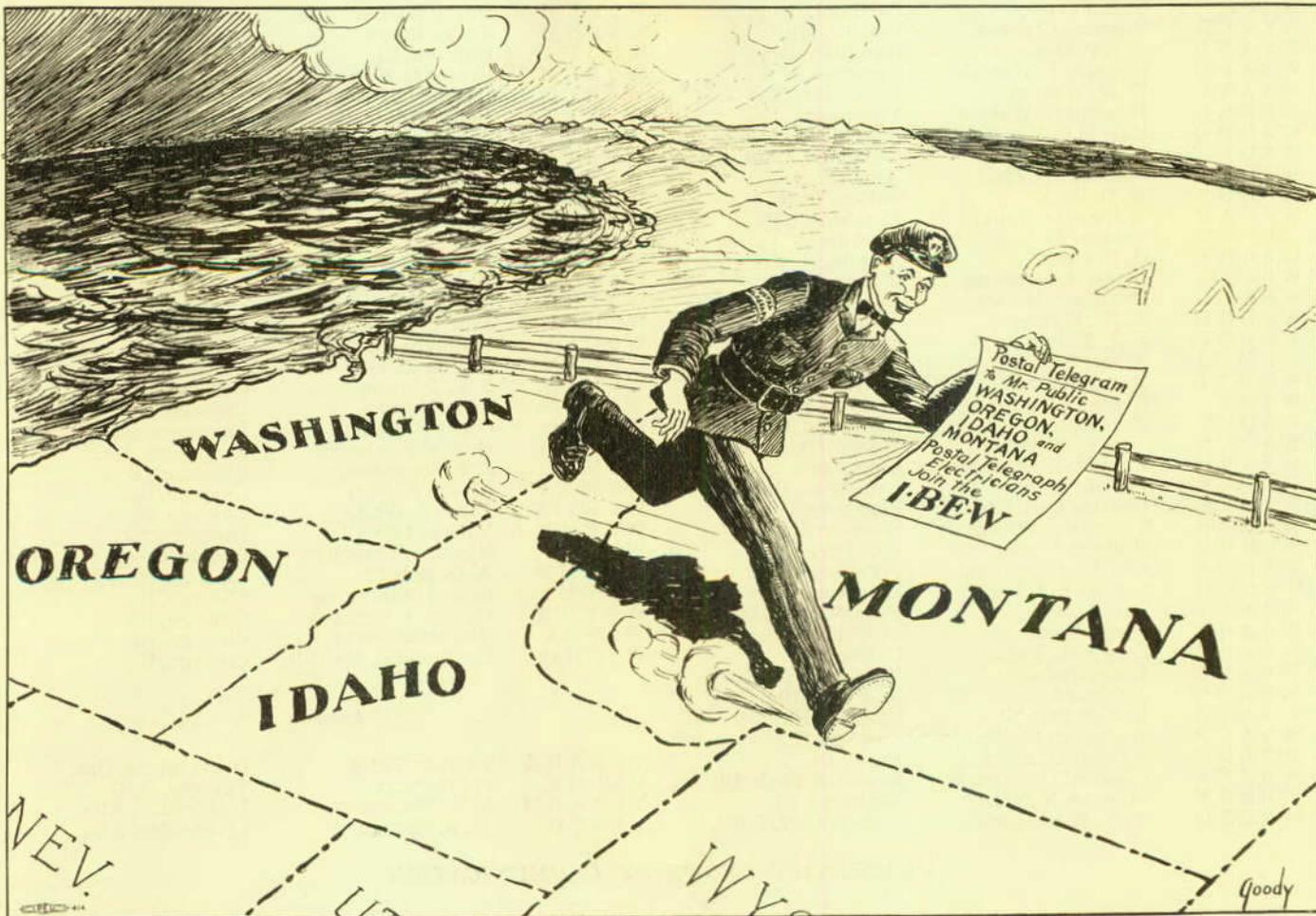
It is with a deep sense of gratitude that we bring to mind the courtesy and generosity of the officers and members of Local No. 268, which made our visit to Newport one to be long remembered.

We all missed International Vice President Charlie Keaveney at the convention. It was reported that he was forced to remain away under orders from the doctor. Charlie, however, was reelected president of the association and much was said by all the speakers about the excellent job Charlie is doing as organizer and protector of the New England states. We are all pulling for a speedy recovery, Charlie.

Business Agent Sam Donnelly, of Local No. 96, Worcester, Mass., was elected temporary chairman of the convention and with "Old Faithful" Secretary-Treasurer Walter Kenefick, carried out the business of the convention with grace and tact.

My old friend, Charlie Caffrey, business manager, Local No. 7, Springfield, Mass., and

YOUNG LOCHINVAR OUT OF THE WEST



Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody

MAY, 1939

I spent a happy hour in the lobby of the Hotel Viking "in reminiscence."

The linemen delegates were happy to report that, although their bill was killed in the House of Representatives, they found a true friend in Representative John E. Powers, of South Boston. Their praise of him caused a feeling of great joy to me, as it was my pleasure to work for him in his contest for election, as campaign manager. I might also add that Representative Dan Bresnahan, of Springfield, was on the firing line to put the bill across. Next year we'll get together and make a winning fight.

Since the beginning of the year the Grim Reaper has raised havoc with the membership of Local No. 103, cutting down 11 of our men, all in the prime of life. Carl Bonnivier, Alexander Duff, W. H. Hansford, Bill Hogan, George J. Horther, L. P. Moulton, Eddie Noonan, P. F. Murphy, Joseph T. Riley, Alexander Roberts and C. Van Leeuwen have passed on.

With Memorial Day so near at hand, we pause to remember them as they were alive, and we are positive in our belief that God, in His infinite wisdom, will protect those who must carry on where they left off. I like to think of death as an open door to a better world. "Black on the outside, beautifully white within."

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The most common event, which claims but a passing interest to the general observer, becomes most important and takes on lasting interest to those who are either directly connected with it or are concerned with the issues of which the event is but a part. Such an occurrence took place in the recent past, and while it was but the fleeting news of the day, it became of utmost importance to Local No. 104 and will long be cherished by her in her records. The occurrence was the reorganization of the 4,500 employees of the Hood Rubber Co., of Watertown, Mass., from a C. I. O. affiliate to that of the ranks of the A. F. of L. This great event, which not only increased by a goodly number but strengthened as well the forces of the A. F. of L. in Massachusetts, is enough in itself to be memorialized by every local in Massachusetts. Imagine the added pride and pleasure this event gives to Local No. 104, with the knowledge that it was one of her sons who helped greatly to bring this event to pass! Howard H. Litchfield, worthy president of Local No. 104 and volunteer organizer of the A. F. of L. in Massachusetts, was one of the few who took part in this big labor coup. That President Litchfield and the Brothers he assisted did their work well is attested by the fact that out of the 4,500 employees there were but a scant dozen who failed to join the new organization. Local No. 104 takes Brother Litchfield by the hand, congratulates him, expresses her pride and pleasure in him and wishes him the best of luck in this, one of the many labor activities to which he is giving his life.

Local No. 104 was glad to contribute recently three delegates to the New England Conference of state federations of labor, central labor unions and local unions. Handsome Dan McDougal, vice president; dapper Bart Saunders, business manager, and Recording Secretary Hamacher made up the trio. President Litchfield attended the conference in another capacity. This momentous affair was held in Boston, Mass., with 1,000 delegates registered and hundreds of visitors in attendance. That the turnout was highly pleasing to the leaders was attested by the happy

450 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY

April 18, 1939.

Editor,
The Journal of Electrical Workers
and Operators,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It has recently been brought to my attention that in your issue of December, 1938, in an article on Economic Planning, you refer to me as a Communist.

As I have stated many times both in public and in private, I am not and never have been a Communist, either in the sense of being a member of the Communist Party or in any other acceptable sense. My position is best described as being that of an independent radical who believes in a democratic and peaceful system of socialist planning.

Though I am sympathetic to the Soviet regime and its remarkable achievements, I am convinced that in countries like America, with a long and strong democratic tradition, we can work out our problems through the established processes of democracy. I see no need here for any one's resorting to violence and revolution in order to attain social goals. Naturally the situation was very different in Tsarist Russia where no genuine democratic institutions existed, and is also very different in the fascist states today.

For many years I have shown my good faith as a believer in democracy by serving on the board of the American Civil Liberties Union and spending much time and energy defending the Bill of Rights. I believe in free speech and civil liberties for everyone in our community, whether Communists, radicals, reactionaries, Republicans, Nazis, or Father Coughlin and his followers.

For these various reasons, then, I hope that you will agree that you were inaccurate when you called me a Communist.

Very truly yours,
CORLISS LAMONT.

smiles on their faces all through the two-day conference, and the smiles and expressions of satisfaction from all the delegates proved the conference to be a great success. Of course, that gentleman, scholar and great labor leader, President Green, graced the occasion with his presence. And naturally he made the greatest contribution to the conference. He gave us first hand information on those great questions that are agitating the labor movement at the present time. And from leaders and delegates grown hoary in the service of organized labor, words of wisdom fell thick and fast in great abundance. In the near future one of the letters is to be devoted entirely to what No. 104 and labor leaders in general in New England think about all the great labor questions as gathered from meetings, conferences and conventions.

We congratulate Local No. B-846, of Chattanooga, Tenn., for having the privilege of meeting and working with Brother Keaveney, international vice president of the I. B. E. W. in this district. Local No. 104 has always thought Brother Keaveney the finest of chaps,

has always said that they don't make them any better and has always been loud and long in praise of Brother Keaveney for his grand work among us here. Local No. 104 takes this opportunity to salute you, our Brothers of B-846.

Our very energetic business manager, Brother Saunders, has gone and done it again. At the last meeting he crowded us out of the front of the hall with the large group of new members he won in his last organizing campaign. Of course No. 104 is delighted with his accomplishment. And she extends both heart and hand unreservedly to these new sons of hers, and to her business manager, she slaps him on the back and says, "Good boy, Bart, do it again."

HARRY.

L. U. NO. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

Well, by the time this letter is published the first day of May will have been ushered in here in Michigan with its vast army of trout fishermen taking to the tall timber for their annual May Day demonstration, using lures and bait rather than force and bombs.

Grand Rapids is fortunate in being within easy reach of a number of good trout streams, and some of the beautiful catches made here would make even Hitler wish he lived in Michigan.

We are fortunate in other ways, too, as this past week our business agent, Brother Claude Bright, signed up three more local contractors for closed shops, which brings Grand Rapids pretty close to the top as a union town.

We are glad to hear that Brother George Ernst, from Flint, is now convalescing from his recent operation for appendicitis. He was stricken while working on a job here in Grand Rapids, and the local boys took up a sizeable collection for him, which was greatly appreciated.

Local Union No. 107 is making good headway in getting its helpers' school started, thanks to the cooperation of the school board and our business agent.

I was sorry that I could not attend the meeting of the newly organized State Electrical Association at Flint, but will report anything of interest in my next month's letter.

Judging from some of the legislation that is up for consideration in our state and other states, it is high time that our voices were being heard in protest.

F. E. PETERSON.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Business and working conditions in general in this locality for some time past and particularly at the present are very poor and there is no sign of immediate improvement, and as a result of it many of our boys are idle. On behalf of our local I wish to express our sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation given our local by Local Union No. 5, of Pittsburgh, likewise to Local Union No. B-143, of Harrisburg, for placing some of our local boys to work in their jurisdictions during our slack period.

Our local agreement with the contractors is on the line of expiration and the new contract has been placed before all local contractors for consideration and negotiation, and I trust that the deliberation, like always, will be in the spirit of good fellowship and fair dealing, resulting in amicable adjustment and satisfaction to all concerned, availing another start for future trades and

The Journal of ELECTRICAL WORKERS and Operators

business improvement. Brothers Charles Ransom and Gene Burke were elected delegates to represent our local at the coming State Federation of Labor convention to be held at Harrisburg on May 8, 9 and 10. It appears of late that the locals of the Brotherhood have again become state association conscious. In my opinion it is a good indication for improvement. Know your neighbors, Brothers, and cooperate with each other. We in the period of yester-years learned much and greatly benefited by it. Get your local on the ship of state now. Don't linger, the cause of one is the cause of all. United we stand and divided we fall. There is also a movement for a special convention. Under the circumstances, I deem it proper. I am also in accord with the agitation for improvement in the Brotherhood's pension plan. If, of course, the present tax or assessment or creative means can reasonably afford it. But we should first know the fundamental factors of support. It takes money to make the mare go. I would certainly like to know what the interested Brothers have in mind for consideration and the basis justifying the amendments.

The official report of the April issue reveals that 56 death claims were paid from March 1, 1939, to March 31, 1939, ranging in amounts from \$150 to \$1,000. The Brotherhood insurance benefit carries with it after death provisional appreciation of the living and the consolation of the deceased in life before the Grim Reaper appeared and took them to the heavenly abode. Peace be to their souls.

According to the same issue, on page 185, the international executive council met in session on March 6, and reported on the passing of 122 applications for old age pension that were placed before them by the international secretary for consideration; all accordingly qualified and are entitled to the benefits. I hope and trust that they all live long in peace and comfort and enjoy the fruits of their well-earned efforts and Brotherhood service and loyalty in the rough and tough struggle of a lifetime.

I am certainly pleased to learn that my old friend, Brother George E. Danald, of South Plainfield, N. J., of Local Union No. B-3, and former member of our local, was one of the beneficiaries. He paid me a visit at my home on March 17 last; we were both dressed in green regalia and a shamrock and indulged in the pleasant conversation of our better days of struggle and adventure. I certainly enjoyed the fest. Come again, old pal.

A grievous and stinging disappointment, coupled with all my gratification, on account of the shuffling of interest and responsibility, or the lack of it, the application for pension of my old pal and lifelong Brotherhood associate and very deserving member was sponsored with proper qualifications but it arrived too late to be considered for approval by the international executive council in session during the week of March 6, last. Brother Barber was 65 years of age on February 28, 1939, and has over 20 years of continuous good standing in the Brotherhood. He has been a sufferer of a chronic intestinal ailment for many years and an invalid of late. He is a lifelong member of our local. A resident of Roselle, N. J., for some years past with his niece and nephew-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Deroff, the former a good union machinist employed for many years at Elizabethport, N. J. Central Railroad shops. The Deroff family are real Samaritans. Brother Barber is a victim of circumstances beyond his control and fixing the responsibility on someone else

avails nothing to him and will only have tendency to make a bad job worse. In my opinion under the circumstances the proper redress can be afforded by invoking section 2, article 9, of the constitution, or retroactive measure at the next international executive board meeting.

The women's auxiliary contribution to the JOURNAL columns adds charm and indicates extensive growth and success in organizing affairs as well as Brotherhood welfare. The local scribes are real sages in reporting Brotherhood information, covering everything and missing nothing of trades interest from far, wide and everywhere. They know the heartbeats of a common humanity and realize the essentials of union and affection of brotherly love and the application of the Golden Rule. Coming up in the rough and tumble of life, cultivating the mind, sharpens the wits and broadens the scope of intelligence.

Also, the Editor and other compiling artists and facilitators deserve great commendation for the wonderful ingenuity, set-up and elaboration of fundamentals and general service in the art of promulgating progress and human welfare.

I certainly like "The Boomer," by D. S. Bromley; it brought my mind back to the nineties realistically.

The newswriters' strike against the local newspaper publishers of this locality, in effect since September 1 last year, was settled satisfactorily to all concerned on April 3 last, after a stand-pat struggle of wits and endurance, and it seems that both sides slipped and fell to the canvas at the same time and a compromise was counted in by lenient arbitrators of common sense and asserted courage. All is well now and both sides are struggling together again, trying to recover as best they can from these wounds.

Yours for a reunited labor and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Local No. 205 has long been silent from a writing viewpoint, but not inactive in union affairs and progress.

Brothers, you may as well know who we are, for the magazine will have our report often. Our officers are: E. E. Skinner, president; V. E. Harvey, recording secretary; C. McLarty, financial secretary; Nick Parach, treasurer.

This local comprises the members of the former Michigan Central, now the New York Central depot, train yards, passenger coach yards, battery shop, and maintainers of electrical work, incidental to a most modern railroad; besides several members of the Pere Marquette coach yards.

We are happy to report that every electrical worker is on the payroll, every furloughed man has been recalled and that two electricians have been hired, and will come here from the Cleveland district.

The passenger trains in and out of Detroit are to have more air-conditioned cars and this requirement has made necessary more power and outlets in yards and trainshed to service these additional cars. To handle this new installation requires the hiring of four electricians and four helpers. Brother McLarty, financial secretary of Local No. 205, will supervise this new project. We are indeed happy to report this additional good news.

The coach yards are humming with work, setting up the A. C. cars ready for summer service, and here three electricians were hired.

The World's Fair will be a boon to railroad

travel, so we are confident this will be a busy summer.

At our last regular meeting, Local No. 205, went on record unanimously, as favoring a week vacation plan with pay.

There was a time when it was thought that only white collared workers and foremen needed a vacation, then the vacation plan was extended by hundreds of companies, to employees on an hourly basis, so that now it is a common benefit. There now is no reason why federation crafts can not adopt a plan paralleling the usual vacation theory used by all concerns, viz., an employee has a week off, the employees in that particular department take up this slack. All vacation plans are based on that practice, all clerks and supervisors use it.

Local No. 205 signs off now, to return soon, we hope, with more good news.

RICHARD FRIEL.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Brother Charles Forsling is still on the sick list, suffering with arthritis, but it is reported he has responded to the treatments and is on the mend. Here is hoping that we will see him around soon.

The line gangs from Pleasantville have passed the word along that our dearly beloved Brother Leon Cassel has put the damper on and is talking like a gentleman again, thanks to the little woman, as he was really an ear bender of the better school. Of course this is glad tidings to Brother Slim Jordon, as this gives him a chance to do some ear bending himself. No wonder Brother Emo, their able supervisor, wears ear muffs in the winter, but with a duet like these two, what choice has he in the summer, but to grin and bear it?

Brother George Black, a trouble shooter for the Atlantic City Electric Co., and a good one, too, has been awarded the courtesy prize of the month by the Hotelmen's Association of Atlantic City. Imagine, fellows, this being a community of 150,000 people, to be singled out as one to receive this award! Brother Black has been in the employ of the Atlantic City Electric Co. for the past 40 years and has always practiced the company's slogan, "Service with a smile," always courteous. This Brother surpasses us all when it comes to being courteous and neat, and he would put "Beau Brummel" to shame when it comes to classy dress and puts on a smile that would put any hard-hearted consumer to shame. No doubt you have figured Brother Black is quite old after so many years with our company, but he has always maintained a ready smile and to top it off, his ticket is getting old but he keeps it intact, knowing some day his smile will be made brighter by having kept in good standing and have his smile secure. So Local Union No. 210 takes this time to congratulate a fellow member who broke into the news and the only cost was a smile.

Let us have a "Brother George Black" year to pep up; don't go to the medicine kit; try a smile and you will be awarded a smile in return from your fellow workers.

Brother Eddie Gray is getting his Hamid's Million Dollar Pier ready for the summer season and of course he will expect his callers once again as he is always paged to the front office to recognize one of his summer friends.

Well, fellows, if you have any gossip or chatter you would like to get in print, let us have it, as we are always glad to pass it along in this way. We have missed Brother Rube Weber at the meetings and that means

no news from the northern divisions, so come on and let's have the high lights on what is what in the different divisions.

Did you know that Brother George Foster is an English bulldog fancier and has won numerous prizes with his dogs, which are of the best breed? Anyone interested in this particular type of dog will be enlightened on the subject by getting in touch with our Brother. He is willing and quite apt on the subject of who's who in dogdom.

FIDLER.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Most of the boys are making a few days each week and we hope that they will all be on full time very shortly. It is just one year ago today that we started the 1938 season on the pier and we all had hoped to be back there again before this. However, as has often been quoted in this column, "Man proposes, and God and the employer disposes."

We expect to present a new agreement to the contractors within a short time. The wages and hours remain the same, but we do have some important changes relative to the unemployment compensation paid by the employers and other items of vital interest to all. The new agreement has entailed a heap of work and while we have been a little slow in whipping it into shape we hope to have it ready for action by the local at the next regular meeting.

Was very much interested in the April letter from the scribe of Local Union No. B-18 apropos to the deficit in the pension fund. Strange as it may seem, I am not in favor of the B classification and while it may be okay for organization purposes the B members should all be compelled to pay the same per capita tax as the A membership. The minimum dues can be set at \$3 per month, which gives the locals a small amount toward their operating expenses. The average B member has been benefited by his or her affiliation with the I. B. E. W. and should have no squawk over the small monthly dues, especially when taking into consideration the insurance and pension features.

I hope to see this matter thoroughly thrashed out at the coming convention. And, by the way, this outfit voted unanimously for the convention and we sincerely hope to see Dan and Bugs returned to their respective offices by unanimous acclaim.

We wish to thank Sam Terry, of the I. O., and Walter Halloway, of the Elizabeth local, for their kindness to the four No. 211 men who worked on the jobs at Emporia and Jarratt, Va. We hope to be able to reciprocate at some future date. And that just reminds me: We are worried over the absence of "Fuzzy" Fuerneisen, who has been somewhere, perhaps I should say everywhere, in the deep South since around Christmas time. We sincerely hope that he hasn't made some "nice" warm, crummy hoosegow or isn't doing an 11-29 rap on the chain gang. Either one would be just too sad and would ruin his social standing here in A. C.

George Black trouble shooter de luxe for the light company and an old amigo of our 210 days, was honored this week by the local chapter of the Hotel Greeters' Association, a nationally known organization. Each month they select a local citizen for their "courtesy award," and this time made no mistake by picking out our Gawge. For years Blackie has been noted for his cheery smile and never-failing politeness to both the customers and his legion of friends. In addition, he has more than 30 years "continuous standing" with both the I. B. E. W. and the company. Some fine record, eh, wot?

Among our most distinguished visitors is Frankie Bennett, the Boston boomer. He blew into town a couple of weeks ago and just yesterday we had a genuine old-fashioned gabfest, minus the liquid refreshments. Frank is one of the best in the game and has had a card longer than I can remember, and furthermore, it is always paid in full.

The new scribe for No. 210 is to be congratulated, or sumpin'. Without a doubt his first effort has out-Winchelled anything that has ever been sent in by any writer from these two outfits, other opinions to the contrary, notwithstanding. Sorry to learn that Whitie is on the sick list and hope that both he and the Square-Head are up and at 'em by the time this is read, or is it?

The European situation seems to be in status quo, with both sides marking time and spending billions for armaments, instead of applying that money towards the relief of the starving and long-suffering humanity. We cannot understand where all the dough is coming from, as all we have been able to glean from the daily press is the fact that most of the nations, if not all, are broke. I suppose that it is similar to the olden days before the prohibition era, if anyone can remember that far back. Then a feller could always get one more drink, no matter how broke he was. But what I don't like to see is these letters and messages being sent across the seas. They are too remindful of the school teacher administration we had prior to 1917. And in the end we got into it, just the same.

Another thing that is somewhat hazy is just why the crazy Dutchman should fear conscription in England. He is nuttier than Kaiser Bill ever dared to be and no doubt imagines that he, alone, can lick the world. If we do get into it, and I cannot see how we can escape it, there will be no big wages for the mechanics nor huge profits for the munition makers or contractors otherwise engaged. I think that our Uncle Samuel will set a good wage scale for the mechanic, while the excess profit and income taxes will take care of the employers, with all big overtime pays entirely eliminated.

And now the time has come to shed the heavies, for which we are truly and duly thankful. They are mighty necessary to keep the wintry breezes out, but so very uncomfortable when the sun begins to shine on both sides of the fence. And that last line just reminds me: There must be something wrong, for no longer do the feet start to itch at this time of the year. That occurs only when our old amigo, Horne, of L. A., sends us a complete and illustrated description of his annual vacation trip late in August.

Business must be picking up for the electrical firm of McAdam, Wood and McAdam, as I noted they had cleaned the windows of their shop. You actually can see into it now. However, I have a hunch that we know a certain feminine member of that firm who is directly responsible for the "letting of a little sunshine in."

Kindest regards to all, especially to Ben Marks in Miami and Georgie Evans, of L. A. And so-long 'til next month. BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

We in Toledo greet you electrical workers. For 12 years it was ever thus, greetings! Thank you for your patience. These United States must be a good place to live in. I see Lindbergh has returned to our protecting shores, and Harry Bridges does not want to leave. Grover Bergdoll prefers an American prison to a life in Germany. Even a democratic jail has its virtue.

The main topic of conversation here at this time is where are you spending your vacation? Most of the members want to just lie around and fish and enjoy themselves, while their wives want to take a long, tiresome trip. Road maps are in demand. It is to laugh. Men will spend three months of spring sending for booklets on swell places to go on their vacation, including all the fishing grounds of Michigan and Canada; then spend 10 days sitting on the front porch of their in-laws, listening to what a break you got by marrying into that family; and about the big shots that your wife could have married. You do manage to get back home at least a day before reporting for work, and the yard needs attention. Then you cut the grass and trim around the rose bushes. Then for a good night's sleep and then back to 50 weeks of regular routine and rest. And now, seriously, fellows, I hope you all have a good time, every hour, every day of your vacation, and this goes for the official family in Washington; and you people who are responsible for this magazine. I wish you all a good time and hope you all get away to a good start.

To Bill Conway, the scribe of Local Union No. 8, our regrets to hear of the Mrs. having that sick spell, old man; but understand that Mrs. Conway is well on the road to recovery. And that is good news.

Henry Raidon, who is well known by every man who has worked in Toledo in this line in the last 25 years as the custodian of the cash (for Hank, as you know, was treasurer for years), is now confined to a local hospital with a broken hip and other injuries sustained recently after falling from a platform where he was testing a 23,000-volt underground cable. While it was only static that made Hank decide very suddenly to leave there quick, the injuries are very painful. We hope to see him around soon.

Brother E. C. Brown is the latest member here to take advantage of the old age pension enjoyed under the terms of I. B. E. W. policy. A real social security without a burden to anyone.

The Toledo Edison Co. has recently introduced a new method of poletop resuscitation. After one demonstration and hearing some of the facts that have been proven, it appears far superior to the old Schaffer method. It really looks like progress along that line. In our drills here with Nip Wise demonstrating its use, as low as 12 seconds was all that was required to get a man in position to work on him. And when one realizes that it is the first few seconds that count in an emergency, the time saved this new way over the old system of lowering the victim down from the pole is valuable time.

The time it used to take to place a rope around a man preparatory to lowering him is more time than is needed now to complete the restoration of breath. And where there's breath there is hope. I hope I have not taken this new method too seriously, but as an individual I am for it 100 per cent. And if one life can be spared, it is well worth any effort put forth.

Mrs. Sasse, the wife of Brother Nelson Sasse, has recently returned home from the hospital, where she underwent an operation. I join with others in wishing her a speedy recovery.

M. C. Brunner recently hit the sawdust trail. All it took Melvin was someone to point it out. It was there all the time. True or false?

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. B-306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

The course of events I wish to unfold proves (or does not prove?) the inconsistency of the labor movement.

First: In September, 1937, the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor called upon all Building Trades Councils to impress upon all local unions to contact their Congressmen and Senators to enact legislation that would take WPA out of the construction industry.

Second: In the twentieth annual convention of the Ohio Building and Construction Trades Council, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27-28, 1938, Resolution No. 11 was introduced and reads in part, "Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Ohio State Building and Construction Trades Council protest against further expansion of the Works Progress Administration in competitive construction fields which is detrimental to the organized construction industry, and urges the liquidation of the Works Progress Administration as far as possible in those fields through the adjustment and extension of normal existing agencies." This resolution in its entirety was adopted by the convention.

Third: In the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1-5, 1938, Substitute Resolution No. 30 was adopted and reads, "Whereas it is now evident that the WPA is slowly but surely destroying the contract system because of the invasion of the construction industry by unskilled and incompetent workmen; therefore, be it resolved, that the Ohio State Federation of Labor officially declare itself as opposed to WPA in the construction industry, and that the necessary efforts be made to introduce a bill in the next legislature providing for the complete abolishment of WPA on all public work which is pertinent to the construction industry."

Fourth: In the thirty-second annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held at Houston, Texas, September, 1938, Resolutions Nos. 1, 3 and 15, were introduced and dealt with this same subject. The committee on resolutions covered these three resolutions in one report. Their report read in part, "Accordingly, we recommend concurrence in the objective and reference of the resolutions to the incoming executive council for constructive action after the mature deliberation of the council." The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Fifth: In the April 14, 1939, issue of the Labor Union, the "All-Ohio Labor Newspaper," an A. F. of L. regional organizer's name was given as the representative of labor in the drive to collect funds amounting to \$30,000 for the Akron stadium. If this amount is raised to match a government grant of an indeterminate amount the proposed stadium will be built. What wasn't mentioned was that this was to be a WPA project.

Sixth: On April 20, 1938, the above-mentioned organizer urged adoption of a motion in the Summit County Trades and Labor Assembly, endorsing this proposed WPA stadium project. This project was explained as a "civic enterprise."

This proposed project is the first public works building in two years' time that would employ all classes of building tradesmen. The proposed stadium would cost around one-half million dollars when completed. The unemployment situation for building tradesmen prevails in Akron as in all other communities.

The Akron daily press reports some of the other endorsers of this proposed project as,

namely: The Communist Party, Labor's Non-partisan League, the Workers' Alliance and the C. I. O. rubber unions.

The only ones who have not endorsed this project are the building trades unions and the Building Trades Council.

Now, in conclusion, allow me to ask this question: After taking into consideration the foregoing resolutions and the list of endorsers of this WPA "civic enterprise" stadium project, is labor consistent or not? In my opinion this "civic enterprise," if built, will not put any money into the building tradesman's pocket and will do his trade an unestimated amount of harm.

C. W. MURRAY.

L. U. NO. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Editor:

At present the steel work is being erected for the city hospital and county office building and we are in hopes that some of the boys will soon be on these jobs. At present there are some of the boys who have not had very much work and will be glad when these jobs are ready for electricians. At present there are 78 linemen who have signed applications and are seeking work. As I understand it, as soon as the contractor heard these men had signed up and sought an agreement with him they were laid off.

Well, it would be good news, I suppose, for these so-called line contractors if they could only break the ideals and principles of those men. I only hope that the men who have signed up will hang together, both as men and workers, to fight and stick together for the things that rightfully are theirs in this good old U. S. A.

If they will, we all will be in a better position to help and assist them in any and all of their difficulties, as any good labor organization can do.

Some of the boys have been trying to get me to write more than I have. I will be willing to do so if they will help me by keeping some helpful information at hand whereby all of the Brothers can be informed on subjects of interest. I am no mind reader or prophet. As you see, I have had two cards from Oswald and no information or knowledge of who this mysterious person might be. To you fellows who have wanted something in the JOURNAL, please get yourselves together and furnish some interesting subject.

JAMES NEILSON.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Vice President James P. Kilmartin is still confined in Queen's Hospital. We hope he will be out when this is read.

Sixteen new members were initiated at our April 7 meeting; among them was Dana Wakefield, a former member. Many of these Brothers came in as a result of expansion of Cumberland County Power and Light Co., and in its efforts Local No. 333 has offered membership to employees eligible with the desire of 100 per cent organization. As usual some of the new Brothers received wage adjustments and better conditions.

Among recent transfers in the Portland division of line department was Horace McLellan, to be driver of underground department truck. Brother Roy Strout is foreman of this department.

Brother Henry Provost recently became the proud possessor of a piano, formerly belonging to Brother Lester Perry.

As a result of the state legislature refusing to pass a dog racing law, Brother Provost has abandoned his dog bagging expedition and has disposed of his kernels as he calls the kennels.

Secretary Ray Boudway was very successful April 1 (April Fool's Day) in fooling 15 trout, and put them all in his new creel. It has been Sid's desire for a number of years to go fishing the first day the law is off at Dry Mills.

Among some of the new members of the ladies auxiliary of Portland Central Labor Union were Mrs. Arthur Nason, Mrs. William Lewis, Mrs. Ray E. Boudway.

Brothers Charles Foren and Leonard Arbo are busy these days with their line crews making necessary changes in present 2,300 volt primary distribution system, as the installations of many ranges and water heaters have made it necessary to step up to 4,000 volts.

At present the boys of the station repairs department are installing a new outdoor transformer bank at Cumberland Center.

At a recent safety meeting the boys of the line department presented E. T. Emerson, safety director of the Cumberland County Power and Light Co., with a monogrammed cigarette case and lighter on his seventieth birthday.

Sympathies are being extended to Brother Malcolm A. Nealey on the death of Mrs. Nealey, which occurred May 1.

Have just been informed that Phil Place, our beloved president, recently made a very scientific discovery, that when the gas tank is empty the darn thing will not go, even if you get a push from the line superintendent, and he is thinking of trading the Pooduck Clipper for a Nash. It is believed that Phil will now look in the gas tank to make sure, even if the gauge shows empty.

HORACE E. HOWE.

L. U. NO. 339, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

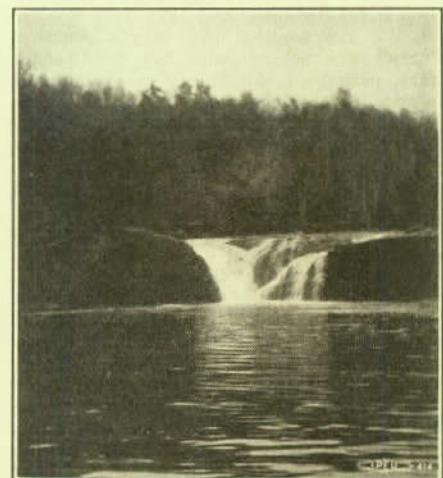
Editor:

Having been duly reminded by our president of the lack of a letter in recent copies of the WORKER, I shall try to oblige.

There has been considerable transfer of property here this spring, and with the Dominion Housing Act still in force this indicates that there will be a large number of houses to build this summer.

We have initiated five new members since I last wrote and at this time I would like to welcome them to our membership.

This being the month of April, we are busy negotiating our 1939-40 wage agreements in both cities. The Port Arthur committee has had two meetings with the commission to date, and while nothing definite has been arrived at, we have been offered a few conces-



"Favorite fishing hole" of L. U. No. 339's press secretary.

sions, especially for the power house operators. However, we hope to gain another point or two before we sign. In Fort William the boys are working hard, but so far have not had a meeting with their employers, the utilities committee.

On our next meeting night, May 5, we are holding our annual social evening, which consists of a musical program by artists who are members of No. 339, keno and refreshments, to be followed by dancing. Our wives are, of course, invited.

I suppose you have heard of our hockey team, who last night won the Allen cup, playing against the Montreal Royals. This town sure went wild, with thousands of cars forming a procession miles long and parading all over the city. This makes the fourth time Port Arthur has won the cup, which is a feat no other club has equaled. Our team will also represent Canada at the next Olympic games, to be held next year in Finland. Stan King, who plays right wing on this team, is a member of No. 339.

Well, hockey being over, fishing is our next sport and the season opens on Saturday. Several of the Brothers, including yours truly, have already got itching feet and have examined and repaired our equipment, so are all ready to go. We have at least three trips planned and are looking for more. I am enclosing a snap of my favorite fishing hole, which I think you will agree is a honey. This picture was taken on the McKenzie River, about 20 miles from the city, and at that point runs through a range of mountains and is entirely a series of rapids and falls, which make grand fishing.

There is considerable activity in these cities arranging for the visit of the King and Queen, who will be here on May 23. I understand that there will be a world-wide broadcast of their visit here.

Drop me a line sometime, boys.

C. H. BOLAND.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

Springtime in the Rockies! Brother Shapland informs me that I am lucky to be working in such a glorious spot as the Canadian Rockies. "Getting paid for being where some people are only too pleased to pay to be." Well, the signs of spring are quite evident now: pussy willows, robins and crocuses. There are still lots of skiers up here yet and lots of snow up in the higher altitudes. In fact skiing parties will be coming up here right into June—and if you really want a sun tan just spend an afternoon plowing through the snow with a hot sun beating down on you, and your own mother would not know you from an Indian.

This little village is quite excited now. The King and Queen are going to spend a few days here in the "merrie month of May." The town is getting all spruced up and only the mountains retain their age-old calm. They, too, are majestic and the puny decorations of man cannot add to their natural beauty. Kings and dictators may have their brief moments of acclaim, but for untold ages these snow-clad peaks have received homage from countless generations.

This will be only a short letter this month, but I will be back in Calgary soon and my next letter will be typed, as I was told the office of press secretary to Local No. 348 will henceforth carry the dignity of a typewriter. The editorial staff of our JOURNAL will at least appreciate that innovation.

I hear that our veteran member, Brother Frame, is back from his quite long visit to the sunny South. We all hope that his visit to balmy California will restore him to the best

of health again. I suppose he took in some of the sights of the World's Fair, which California visitors up here tell us is a wonderful spectacle. The European situation should stimulate travel in this country and remind people that they can do worse than "See America First." Good roads and improved accommodations make travel in this country so easy and no one can say that America has nothing to offer in the way of scenic grandeur. There are people from all over the world in Banff right now and nearly a hundred people spent Easter up at Sunshine Ski Chalet, about 15 miles from here and a three-mile climb on skis from the nearest transportation.

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

A bit of good news to start this month's letter: Just received word that an agreement has finally been consummated between the Building Trades Council and the general contractors. They have agreed on a closed shop on all jobs of \$5,000 or over, which means they will not give plans for figuring to the subcontractors unless the subcontractors employ union labor. The general contractors who signed control about 90 per cent of the work in this area.

And just a bit more good news to make us all feel better is that the plumbers, who for the last few years have been holding out on the Building Trades Council by not affiliating with them, have finally seen the light and by a unanimous vote by their local voted to reaffiliate. We needed them for support as much as they needed all of us, for in union there is strength.

I noticed an error in the latest local union directory. Someone sent my name and address to the I. O. as being the business manager. No doubt that is a great honor if in fact I was one, but as I am only the press correspondent and cannot muscle in on the business manager's salary, I must ask the I. O. to take note thereof and kindly set things straight again. So far I have been very fortunate in not getting any panhandlers, crank letters, fan mail or ominous-looking packages as yet.

Brothers, you should get around to meetings oftener. Last meeting we had two men from the State Unemployment Compensation Division before the body explaining about various rules, etc. Plenty questions were asked and answered. One question was answered that solved a very serious predicament of quite a few of our Brothers. If a Brother was working for a shop which did not have to pay taxes to the unemployment fund, then if the electrical contractor did a job for a general contractor who employed the required number of men, then the general contractor had to pay a tax on the men working for the sub-contractor. A very handy thing now to do boys is to keep a record of every job you work on, number of hours and name of general contractor.

Got an invitation, so went to the inspectors' association for the southern district convention that was held in Local 728's territory, Fort Lauderdale. Had hoped to meet Brother Gilbert there, but was disappointed in not seeing him. Also miss his friendly word duel with Bachie in the WORKER, for it brings back memories of the boardwalks and the good old beach where I worked so hard and earnestly shoveling sand for the WPA. Of course, right now I wouldn't trade one little part of this sunshine state for all of Atlantic City. I am just a cracker boy now, lately of Atlantic City.

At the inspectors' meeting quite a bit of

time was given to discussion on changes to the electrical code. Brother Ellis Knox, who is also our chief electrical inspector for Miami, had quite a bit to say regarding various changes to the code. He also commented on the setup for electrical wiring that the government electrical engineering wizards of Washington specified for the white housing job that is slated to start now. Most of it is below the standards set up by our local inspection bureau. He will have a tough job to get them to change anything.

Brothers. Chris. Fagan and McGahey just rolled back into town, after an extended trip to Washington, Baltimore and New York in search of work. Chris sends his regards to Rosie in Baltimore. I am also sending my regards to all the boys of Baltimore whom I worked with on the dock job and Western Electric cable plant job back in 1929.

BENJ. MARKS.

L. U. NO. 363, SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

In reading the JOURNAL of this current month I am more than pleased to find the correspondence from the various local unions on a substantial increase. Comparing the JOURNAL of January, I find 44 locals contributing, while April issue has 56 press secretaries expressing their opinions. This certainly shows the progressive movement on the uptrend, so let's keep it that way.

A number of the scribes express their sentiments on the 30-hour week. This should be a combined movement by our entire Brotherhood to combat the unemployment situation as it exists today. Already the enemies of our movement are coming forward exerting every means and method to defeat our objective. Willard K. Smith, editor of News and Opinion, official publication of the Building Trades Employers' Association, of New York, in the New York World Telegram of March 16, 1939, states in a lengthy article that the six-hour day has not increased employment among building trades workmen; it has rather brought greater idleness. Smith also states that there are not enough improvements in the building industry to warrant reduction in hours. The craftsman of today is less efficient, Smith says, than in 1931, due to the increased age of the workers (few apprentices or younger men being taken into crafts) and to demoralizing effect of unemployment and work under WPA direction.

The above misstatements were answered very ably in the same paper under date of April 3, by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of Local Union No. 3. Space does not permit me to dwell on this statement, but I can say that Mr. Willard K. Smith was told in no few words just who has relieved the unemployment situation by their successful negotiations with employers (not forced) toward shorter hours, and who fell down on the jobs.

With 10,000,000 workers in this great democracy unemployed, and still worse, non-employable, does not everyone of us realize that something constructive must be done to relieve this situation permanently? Some examples: Railroads laid off nearly a million workers. There also were those unemployed due to improvements and developments in machinery, power and labor-saving devices. In the steel industry 65,000 workers are out of jobs due to improved and newer methods of producing steel. The quantity of production that before required 100,000 men is now done by 35,000. In the building industry conditions are pretty much the same, and every

construction man knows it to be a fact, so why dwell on that any longer? Just one last word to the electrician on big pipe, how many men do you require to bend it with a hydraulic bender?

The legislators in our government have come to the conclusion that the unemployed, like the poor, will be always with us and so they will under the present capitalistic system. These same legislators are so sure of this that they want to place the WPA under civil service as a permanent department of our government. We don't want the WPA, nobody wants it, except perhaps the politicians who use it to extend patronage to deserving party members (and how they use it!).

That, Brothers, is the reason for extending the 30-hour week not only to the electrical industry but to the country as a whole. Every man in this country is entitled to the right to make a living and maintain his home and support his family as a divine right, but under our present set-up I am very much afraid that democracy has fallen down and unless some means are devised to solve the problem of unemployment the generation now coming from high schools and colleges will not treat things as lightly as we have done through these trying years. That is why I say that to solve the unemployment problem is to save the country for democracy.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, JR.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

In my last letter to the WORKER I stood on the shore of International Union affairs and threw in a few stones to see the ripples. When Andy Johnson, an old timer, mentioned that he read my letter, I said, "What did you think of it?" He said, "Sometimes we talk, and we are just like a pin wheel. We whirl around with a lot of fire for a short time and then we die." After reading the account of the International Executive Board, and a letter from one of the other locals on the pension plan, showing that more was going out than was coming in, it were better that my desire for any more ripples should cease. Had I been in Russia or Germany the impulse would have brought me forth in a golden chariot, to dash myself asunder against the porcelain wall of hard facts.

I thought the International Office had a tunnel connected with the Treasury Department. There is no doubt in my mind if we had increased benefits we would have to dig down deep and pay for them. As Jimmy Morris, of Fitchburg, says, I pay more to the union now than I do to foreign missions, and by the way, Editor, will you find out for me what the Pittsburgh Local did with all the puppies? Has Casey got them in his cellar? There were a lot of them on that U. S. Steel job.

Am now on the Simonds steel job in Fitchburg, Mass., five and a half acres under one roof; one story, no windows or skylights, 1,400 Cooper-Hewitt lights, about five miles of floor duct. It would make a lovely jail. Johnny Flood is in charge and he sure has his hands full. He keeps them in his back pockets. All material on the job has the label on it. Bob Durkin has charge of the personnel, a sweet name for wire jerkers. He is the business manager.

Regards from all the boys to Bill Hughes, Bill Ryder, Gus Sauter, Cooky of Jersey City, and Arty Joe. Pot Roast sends regards to Ingert, business is still on the pick-up. That is all for now.

ED. MCINERNEY.

L. U. NO. 483, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

There exist in Local No. 483 two specimens of the Genus Homo who for sheer malevolence ought to go down in the history book as tops. I refer to the pair who insisted on giving me this job of press secretary, than which there is none more thankless or less productive of jelly-beans or shoes for baby or ripe red herring. I still don't know what I've done to be thus relegated to the dog-house, but, being there, I'll try sniffing around a bit. (Move over, Bowser, an' stop scratchin' fleas!)

Tacoma, as some of the more intelligent among our readers may know, is practically the *home* of publicly-owned power, with the lowest rates in the U. S., not even barring TVA and Bonneville. If anybody wants to start an argument about that, go ahead and see if we care. This preeminence was not gained by wishfully hoping for the best, but by hard work and intelligent planning, plus a faculty Tacomans have for being "provincial" enough to pull together where Tacoma as a whole will be the gainer. With both hydro-power and steam, but depending primarily on hydro, the system has reserve for considerable expansion in load. No new construction to speak of just now, but some repairs and overhauling. La Grande hydro has had a unit out for overhauling, which, however, will be on the line before this sees print. At Nisqually sub, two banks of 15,000 KW. transformers are in process of installation, replacing four smaller banks. This work is being done under supervision of Wes DeMaris, with Merle Leedy as foreman on the job.

This city is strongly unionized, and last year rolled up the biggest majority of any city in the state against the vicious Initiative No. 131, designed to give labor a solar-plexus sock from which its sponsors hoped it would not recover.

Some of the operating gang at Cushman plants No. 1 and No. 2 climbed into a cabin cruiser in the latter part of March, headed north. They were Messrs. Grunwald, who owns the vessel in question, Linscott, Rothwell, and Radke. Plowing an evanescent (is that the word?) furrow through the placid waters of Hood Canal and Puget Sound, they paused not for wind or water on the northward passage until British Columbia's Seymour Narrows was reached. Then it was almost time to go home again. Victoria, B. C., was a port of call on the way back, but I have been unable as yet to ferret out the nature of cargo taken on there. I have private assurance, however, that it was *not* scrap-iron. Their eight days practically vanished before the home port (Cushman No. 2 tail-race) was reached. No fishing, no fooling, just an eight-day cruise over placid island-dotted waters in beautiful spring weather furnished by special requisition of the Board of Contracts and Awards. What could be sweeter?

As my typewriter goes to press, however,

the famous Puget Sound weather is getting a little too much that way. No rain for lo! these many days, weeks, in fact. Farms are feeling the effects of the anhydrous condition. So are the forests, with numerous brush fires threatening the stands of timber still to be found in quantity in this state. If there are any successful rain-makers among the readers, please come forward with your secret formulas. We'll try anything once. (Now watch the Chamber of Commerce get after me for admitting Puget Sound is not always perfect.)

Amos Wilson's broken leg is mended, but there is no improvement in the glare and glitter visible atop the dome on Ed Watts. It gets shinier every day. We might also mention the similar condition prevailing in the case of the president of our local, Brother Durant, but, being soft-hearted and unwilling to mention such things unless for special reasons, we won't mention it this time.

And, oh, yes! Dave Rea, well-known La Grande wireman, recently heeded the hail of Hymen's heavenly h'orchestra, and fell ready victim of a Cupid's dart. In plain language, for the lowbrows, he got married. The other victim? Opal Hodgins, also of La Grande. Best of luck, and all that.

One last message. If youse mugs in No. 483 expect me to keep this libelous walter-winching up for any length of time, kick through with the low-down on the membership. After all, one mug can't see everything.

L. O. LOFQUIST.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

During the past month Local Union No. 492, of Montreal, celebrated our twentieth anniversary with a supper dance in the restaurant of the Scandinavian Club. The committee is certainly to be congratulated on the splendid arrangements. The tables were tastefully decorated with beautiful roses and spring flowers, place cards marking each person's place at table. The turkey supper was tasty, hot and nicely served, while the liquid refreshments were all anyone desired. Dancing to the strains of a union orchestra proved easy to the younger element, while the "old staggers" who went to it found out to their disappointment they were not as young as they used to be. The floor show was enjoyed by all and the demonstration of "the Italian rhumba" by our own Brother Nick Di Lallo almost stole the show, as he gave an exhibition of the latest variations.

Speeches were kept to the minimum. Our president welcomed the members and their wives and gave a special welcome to the guests and voiced the opinion everyone would carry away happy memories of our birthday party. He pointed out "We need make no apology to anyone for our membership in our organization, as we could point with pride to many of its accomplishments in its long and honorable history, also to



L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, CELEBRATES ITS TWENTIETH BIRTHDAY

the fact that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers would in two years celebrate its fiftieth anniversary or Golden Jubilee." He brought out in his remarks figures which were news to most of our membership, such as the death benefits paid out to dependents of our deceased brethren since 1924 when the Electrical Workers Benefit Association was instituted, the amount now approximating over \$5,500,000 and the annual income being over \$1,000,000 and the assets today exceeding \$5,000,000, with the monthly payments to families of deceased brethren now averaging around \$50,000.

It was also pleasant news to our members and their wives and certainly an eye-opener to the guests present when the pension fund was explained to them as having been commenced in 1928 and since that time the sum of almost two millions of dollars having been paid to members who had retired from the trade who had reached the age of 65 years and who had 20 years of continuous good standing, each of these pensioners receiving a pension of \$40 a month and at the same time their death benefit of \$1,000 being kept in good standing and payable at death. It was interesting to know that at this time over 1,100 members have been placed on this pension roll since its inception and that the assets today exceed \$650,000.

With regard to local affairs, our president continued in his remarks, pointing out that we celebrated not only our twentieth anniversary but also 20 years of friendly and amicable relations with the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated. For 20 years we had met this company around a table to discuss and adjust our differences in a spirit of mutual trust and confidence, and he felt the successful operation of our Local Union No. 492 over a period of the past 20 years had contributed considerably in maintaining these friendly relations.

We had also taken our part in the obtaining of a fair workman's compensation act, which was a far cry from only a few years ago when an injured workman depended on the generosity of companies who were none too generous. Old age pensions paid by the federal government, also pensions for the blind, and mothers and widows' allowances were all social betterments in which we as a body of organized workers had done our full share in obtaining.

Mr. Herb McEvoy, who is in charge of employee relations of the Montreal Light Heat & Power Company, was then introduced by our president and replied suitably for the guests.

At 2 a. m. "Home, Sweet Home," was played, and another milestone was passed as a very pleasant and memorable evening was brought to a close.

H. M. NEVISON.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

Under separate cover, we have sent to the JOURNAL a picture of the 100 per cent union crew of electrical workers who worked on the construction of the National Gypsum Co. job at Savannah, Ga. The tall "guy," third from the right on the back row, who has a facial expression as if he had eaten too many green apples is really a public enemy to all of the fellows in the local, who have or want to have a girl. "Nanny" Roberts "gets them all." He had better watch his step, or a "vigilante committee" will call on him.

But, to be a little serious, at our last meeting, Business Manager W. L. Ferrell, who was a delegate from our local to the annual convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor, reported that the session had been a very successful one. It was held in Augusta, Ga., and while there Brother Ferrell was able to assist one of our local contractors in landing the contract on a big job, namely, the Miller Theater, of that city.

Also, while in Augusta, Mr. Ferrell conferred with Mr. Ray C. Kirkpatrick, of the PWA, who was a guest of the convention. Brother Ferrell, business manager of our local union and president of the building trades council, has been very busy lately. He was called to Charleston, S. C., for a conference with Secretary-Treasurer Herbert Rivers, of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, on the matter of awarding the jurisdiction of the work on the Marine Base, at Parris Island, S. C. Miller Electric Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., has the contract for the electrical work, and we have three members of our local union working on the job.

Several members of our local have gone to work with the Industrial Electric Co., which has but recently been signed up with us. When there is any work to be had, this concern gets its share, and we expect to have

quite a large crew working for that company soon.

President C. J. See has warned all committees and delegates that he expects them to perform their duties or else. So, fellows, you had better keep on your toes! All in all, we believe our local union is in pretty good position. The members are showing a lot of enthusiasm and that is just what it takes to make a success.

At our regular meeting last night, the local union took under consideration the amount of money that it will cost to hold a special convention of the Brotherhood. Knowing the expenses the International has had lately in combating the National Labor Relations Board, combined with the C. I. O., and due to the fact that we believe that under the guidance of President Tracy, and his assistants, and with the constitution as it is now, that the local unions throughout the country should be satisfied at the present time, and should exert every effort to put the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers out in front, Local Union No. 508 cast a unanimous vote opposing the call of a special international convention.

We sincerely hope that it will be possible here in the Southland, that the International Office will be able to put on several more organizers, or representatives, to assist the local unions in organizing the industrial "carpet-baggers" who are coming South for the purpose of securing cheaper labor and work under whatever conditions might satisfy them.

We realize that we are not so great in number, but we have a sincere feeling of unionism amongst us, and we feel that the Southland, at the present time, offers the greatest opportunity for our Brotherhood to gain a foothold, as it cannot be denied by the employers, and those who have had dealings with the local unions and the International Office, that our organization is built upon sound principles, and that our organization will back any agreement that is entered into.

We hope that at some later date, economic conditions will warrant a convention and that every local union of the International will be in a position to send a delegate, and together exchange constructive thoughts, and rejoice in the progress that our forefathers made and the progress that we have made.

So, fellows, let's all put our shoulders to the wheel and make ours a bigger and better Brotherhood.

A. W. THIOT.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Another month has rolled by and here at the end of April we find things pretty bright. That is, we think that again the members of this local will have a good working spring and summer, although we have had a dull winter. I think the boys will be on steady time from here on out.

Down in this section of the country all locals seem to be putting all members back to work in their own jurisdiction steady.

We might mention also that Local Union No. 527 and its neighboring locals have been working in closer cooperation than in the past, and it seems that everyone has profited by so doing.

For the past year the Galveston Labor Council has been working out plans for a Labor Temple. The building has been bought, plans drawn up and now work being done by the members themselves is progressing nicely. The building committee found that this arrangement would be necessary if we were to have a temple and not be heavily in debt upon completion.



L. U. No. 508, Savannah, Ga., points with pride to this 100 per cent union crew of electrical workers who worked on the National Gypsum Company job in their city.



L. U. No. 561, Montreal, presents this hot-wire hockey team from the C. P. R. Angus shops, locomotive electric department. They are: Top row—J. Timmuth, A. Dutton, A. Grey, L. Foley, G. Elliott, J. Burleigh, F. Connelly. Second row—R. St. Pierre, A. Tremblay, P. Lidbetter, A. Deans, T. Moore, D. Blunn. Mascots—J. St. Pierre and J. Elliott.

Although there will be lots of hard labor spent in remodeling this building, I am sure labor in this city will be proud of its home and I know all Brother electricians will be equally proud to have donated their time and money to such a cause.

With spring here and summer soon to come, there is another reason for joy among a good number of us—fishing—because for the next four months the Gulf of Mexico at our doorstep will abound with fish, both edible and game. If you are looking for a bit of game fishing, it can easily be had within a few hours' ride out in the Gulf. If you are looking for fish to eat, they abound both on the shores and upon the banks a few miles in the Gulf.

VITO L. SUCICH.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

This is my first attempt as a contributor to the Worker. "Doc" Stallworth, our esteemed financial secretary, told me to stick to English, as most of the Brothers couldn't read Gaelic.

Up until the last couple of weeks, the past few months have been unusually busy ones for our members. Everybody was working and happy. The fair kept many of our members employed for some time. Just now we are suffering a lull after the storm, but we are all hoping that it will not last very long.

Under an able business manager, Brother S. E. (Rocky) Rockwell, we have in Alameda County 100 per cent closed shop conditions for inside work, and the majority of the plants are stepping into line also.

Our membership was recently augmented by the addition of a new unit, "the Tube-Benders." We are always happy to give new Brothers the glad hand.

At our last meeting it was announced that every member of our local was paid up in full for the current month. Our new slogan, "No receipt—no work." It's a good tip to follow.

The Golden Gate Exposition is in full swing now and we expect many of you boys and your families will be trekking to Treasure Island for a "look see" sometime during the present year. I take this opportunity on behalf of Local Union 595 to invite all you Brothers to drop in and meet us at our home, 1918 Grove Street, Oakland, the place where good pals meet.

I have noticed a couple of interesting letters in regard to "union" foremen. We have a good school in L. U. No. 595 for potential

foremen. At our last meeting the youngsters in our local were let in for some lecture by our business manager. He told them it was a case of buckling down and learning their trade right, or else—just check workers would be "out." What the local needs is young blood, but young blood that knows its business, with the ability to carry on and uphold the present day standards. I believe this could apply to all locals as well as our own.

Our marine division is also getting right in line. They are starting a school for marine helpers. Marine

work is a considerable item out here in the Bay District.

"Rocky" asked me to send his regards, through the WORKER, to Charlie Maunsell, Local Union No. B-429, "way down in Nashville, Tenn."

PAT O'BRIEN.

L. U. NO. 601, CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILL.

Editor:

Having been asked by our esteemed president to drop the Journal a few lines, I am trying to comply with his request so that I can keep the good president's wrath from descending upon my bald head.

There isn't any startling news to report at this time, but I would like to give a little advice to those good old traveling Brothers who are affected by that strange malady commonly known as "wanderlust." Don't be misled by reports you may have heard regarding an impending boom in this jurisdiction. These reports have been grossly exaggerated. It is true that we are going to require a few additional men, but arrangements have already been completed whereby we can secure all we need from our neighboring locals which have accommodated us in the past.

Having suddenly developed a severe attack of writer's cramps, I will have to end this epistle, much to my regret.

WALTER H. EBERT.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

Just came in from our second regular meeting for April. Attendance was not as good, about average, but we had a very good meeting anyway. Took in a couple of new members, had some good hot arguments, etc.

Yes, Brother Maunsell, of Local Union No. B-429, I think Local Union No. 1098 has something in their idea of movies of how the material we use in our work is made. At least that might get half our membership out to a meeting occasionally.

Work here is holding up pretty well. Of course there are always a few men loafing part time, but everyone is getting enough work to keep the wolf away from the door, and that is something these days. And there's most always a little sickness or accidents with us, too.

Brother "Bill" Adams was operated on

a few days ago for appendicitis, but was at the meeting tonight, so we hope he will be back on the job soon.

Brother "Tiny" Ervin was pretty sick for a few days with kidney stones but is back on the job, fat as ever. Brother Powell has a pretty badly burned hand from opening an elevator switch at Bernalillo a few days ago.

Our union label committee, with Brother "Red" Mudd as chairman, has made a good showing here in the last month or so, succeeded in getting a list of the union-made goods in town and from whom they can be purchased, and scattered them pretty well over town. It has almost gotten to be dangerous to wear anything out on the job that isn't union made. You are liable to come home without it. More power to them and all union-made goods.

L. U. No. 611 is planning to have a big sociable get-together for the members and families in the near future. A dance, some card games, etc. This weather we are having in New Mexico lately makes a person want to go places and do things. Fishing season is getting close and all the boys are saving their overtime for fishing tackle. And maybe a few cans of beer to take along. A fishing rod, a can of beer and one of these mountain streams is a great combination, all right.

Wish to thank the Brothers for information sent L. U. No. 611 on agreements.

SHORTY ADCOX.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

Complying with the request of the two ladies who have the job of proof and copy reading the letters we inflict on them, I will cut this letter short. (I wonder if it is spring fever or just pure laziness that makes them make this request?)

[Editor's note: Haven't you noticed the number of new correspondents making their bow each month? It's just pure crowding.]

Local No. 617 has been very busy in organizing the industrial plants in San Mateo County. We have several of them signed up and several more about ready to sign an agreement.

Our B. A., Brother Crown, is working on these plants and by the next meeting he may report that he has at least three of them signed up.

Some of the people that button their collars in the back and others of their ilk are trying to close up the dog tracks, which by the way are signed up and employing several of Local No. 617 men, and if these people succeed in doing as they wish, a good number of union men in several crafts will lose their jobs.

It looks favorable for the bill now being presented to the state solons to be passed allowing them to operate under the same conditions as the horse race tracks.

Our president, Brother Al Silva, who is chief electrician at one of the tracks, went to Sacramento with a delegation from all local unions, to the hearing by the senate committee, and from the report the delegates made, a lot of favorable progress was made at that hearing.

The plan to revise the I. B. E. W. pension plan, advocated by some of the locals, is a good idea. Some plan to create a surplus fund should be devised and also a plan to include the B members who would be a great help in establishing this fund.

Many of our members of 20 or more years standing, if retired at 60 or 65 years of age, would find it hard to live on the \$40 per month. The small amount of their Social Security added to this would not increase our \$40 to a decent living.

A specially called convention in August is also a good idea, and it might be a good plan to include this proposition in those plans.

Local No. 617 is having our annual birthday dinner on April 29 and we expect to have a fine feed and an all around good time. We have a live committee on this event and from the reports expect it to beat all previous parties.

Will give you the high lights next month.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 618, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

We of Local No. 618 make our introductory bow in these pages, submitting as a password a name synonymous with swift, dependable transportation,—Union Pacific.

Our local is composed of 150 electrical workers, men who are keeping alive the romance of the rails, men who control the nerve centers of dynamic masses of streamlined metal, men whose minds and hands shed light and heat and cool comfort for the patrons of Union Pacific's fine trains.

If, at this point, you are inclined to consider us either extraordinarily talented or else inflated with a current of rising air, may we add: we neither profess nor desire to be abnormal or super-skilled, yet we believe that many underestimate the requisites of the railroad electrician, and undervalue the worth of that service which he makes possible for you.

The immediate objective of this letter is promotion of the cause of those electrical workers who make modern transportation so successful that it seems commonplace. We would like to feel that our work is appreciated. Yes, if you will, we would like our place in the sun.

Here in Omaha at this date, no conversation, no radio news report, or no press dispatch would be complete without a reference to the "Golden Spike Days," or "Days of '69," Omaha's loyal tribute to the Union Pacific—April 26-29. It has been thrilling to observe the enthusiasm with which Omahans have recaptured the spirit of those days, 70 years ago, when Nebraska's plains trembled under the wheels of the first transcontinental train.

Local No. 618 invites you to attend the new picture "Union Pacific," whose premiere showing is held in Omaha this week.

VINCENT L. MUCHLINSKI.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

The Labor Relations Bill has reached the Senate. After careful study of the bill by the Senate committee, it was decided the proper place for it was the garbage can.

The committee is now drafting a new bill patterned after the New York State law. We think they should forget about bills to restrict labor, as we need no such laws.

We believe the idea of the bosses of the Republican party was to make organized labor a scapegoat in order to draw the attention of the people away from the bosses' unethical conduct since the G. O. P. has been in charge of the administration of the state. Their record to date has been anything except constructive.

Only a few days after inauguration, we had the commercial gambling scandal. This was cleaned up only after public sentiment forced the Governor to use the state police to stop it, after he had repeatedly refused to do so. Now we have the scandal of the bond sale of the Blue Water International Bridge.

There has been much press comment regarding one of the "Three Musketeers" of the Grand Old Party, of his having received over

\$100,000 for political service. Also that companies in which he is interested have favorable connections with the State Purchasing Department.

The House of Representatives started out like a fire department on a run to a fire, to get an investigation under way. One member stated he had been called on the telephone and threatened. He was told he was taking too much interest in an investigation. The house is now very docile. The whip was evidently cracked over their heads. The investigation has been turned over to the attorney general of the state, a friend of the boss under fire, to whom he owes his present position. Governor Dickinson has stated he wants no whitewash. It is very evident that is what it will be unless he shows some activity and takes the leadership of the party as governor and drives the "money changers" from his party. The party is very reactionary, as witness the attempt to repeal the electrical license law. Failing in this they would now do away with the electrical administrative board and place the department in the hands of the Public Utilities Commission, a political body appointed by the governor. One member of the present P. U. C. is a business partner of the boss now under fire.

Governor Dickinson is in a position to render the state and his party a great service. The greatest opportunity of his long career is knocking at his door. The elephant in Michigan must be scrubbed with lye and thoroughly cleaned.

We quote the following from the National Observer: "The aging but well-meaning governor of a great state recently phoned a pitiful plea to the man who bats in the clean-up position in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet—Attorney General Murphy. I know that you are honest said the chief executive, who happens to be a Republican, and so am I. But I am surrounded by crooks, though I can't identify them. Will you pick them out for me? Next day the G-men descended on the governor's bailiwick." J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. B-667, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

I have a very fine report from the Valley unit, sent to Mr. Wilson; he has turned same over to me for the JOURNAL. "At a recent meeting of electric wiremen, held in La Junta, we, Beavers, Wallace and Scott, were appointed as committee to start the wheels to rolling in securing the enactment of the legislation described in the following pages. It is proposed that contractors in each section of the state circulate this petition to those interested, and the affairs committees to arrange for further action in drafting this Act and carrying it through to a law. We suggest that you sign and get as many other signers who are in or connected with the electrical business as possible. Please return this petition as soon as possible, together with any suggestions you may have to offer. We will correspond with you further."

At a recent REA meeting, Brother J. L. Beavers, of La Junta, a member of No. B-667, was appointed chairman and Wallace and H. D. Scott, also of La Junta, were appointed to assist Brother Beavers in circulating a petition. Our committee appointed to assist Brother Beavers and his committee is as follows: Claud J. Laughlin, of Rocky Ford, and W. B. Starky, of Rocky Ford. The petition is as follows:

Information Concerning the Licensing and Bonding of Electrical Wiremen in the State of Colorado

The Law: The Act or law is to regulate the practice of electrical wiring contractors

and the method of installation of electrical wiring systems in the state of Colorado. Similar laws are in force in many other states and are proving very satisfactory.

The purpose: This Act is primarily for the protection of the public. The practice concerns the safety of life and property; but, at the same time, the law is necessary for the protection of the profession. Public respect for the profession is injured if the untrained, the incompetent and unworthy are allowed to hold themselves out as members of the same.

Who are included: All persons are included who are engaged in installation of electrical wiring, and/or connecting electrical wiring and/or equipment utilizing power at a voltage of 32 volts or over, except persons doing line service work and those persons engaged in telephone or telegraph work.

Enforcement: This law is to be regulated by the state of Colorado according to the state license law. (To be formulated.)

Cooperation of public officials: The state license will eliminate the necessity for city and town enforcing wiring regulations unless they so desire.

Qualifications for license and bond for electrical contractor: Qualifications for license and bond for electrical contractors are experience and character reference, and examination, and payment of license fee.

Desirability of law: The great increase in the use of electricity and the prospects of future development of electrical systems demand safeguarding of public interests.

State License for Electrical Wiring

We, the undersigned, do hereby petition the legislature of Colorado for an Act relating to and prescribing the manner of installation of electrical wires and equipment, regulating sales thereof, providing the powers and duties of certain officials in connection therewith and providing penalties. This Act is to be self-supporting; a state license fee to be assessed each licensee.

Brothers, next month is nominating and electing officers. We want to see as many of you out as possible.

We are looking forward to the State Federation of Labor convention to be held in Pueblo on June 19, 20 and 21.

GEORGE DEAN.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

I received a personal letter from our good friend Bachie a short while ago in which he informed me that it might be a swell idea for me to get a letter in to the JOURNAL once a year. In the March JOURNAL he claims I haven't had one in since last spring, which is slightly exaggerated and I could come right back at that boy and inquire how come he failed to contribute in at least five JOURNALS the past year. But I am not going to do that for our Number 1 scribe may be sensitive on such matters. Bachie, no one will ever miss a letter of mine in the JOURNAL, but they all miss yours, in fact it is the first page I turn to when I receive my JOURNAL, so for the good of the union you are really obligated to get a letter in every month.

And by the way, Bachie, we had a large crowd of Atlantic City and California bathing beauties down here this winter as usual. In looking them over at close range with a critical eye, I find that some of them are getting quite old, in fact silver threads among the gold; so for goodness sake next year send us some younger replacements. We all know that as we grow old we become more critical, and I am growing old, too.

Your mention of the old ball and string in Saint Looie takes me back a long time. I worked for the Kinlock there 27 years ago, one fine outfit; also worked for Mom Bell in there 29 years ago, most of the time under an assumed name, for Mom had me black balled from New York to 'Frisco, she claimed I was always trying to get her boys to join the union and disrupting her gangs. Well, all I wanted was the 10 days necessary to look me up on my application to get coffee money to get to the next light job, but at times I hardly knew what my right name was. As a lineman I was considered a real hot wire guy, any of the boys who worked with me in Pittsburgh and a few more hot towns will vouch for that, but that Union Light in St. Louis in 1909 was too many for me. The idea of men working 4600 primaries at all times in a downpour of rain, with rubber boots, coats and hats was too radical for me. I lasted three rains, left the forefinger of my right hand and pieces off both hands somewhere on their 4600. I then decided that was no job for a cake eater. I got my first look at the old ball and string on that job. Like the rest of you I had to try it out. After about three attempts when it took two linemen and a grunt to untangle the ball from the lead across the street, the gaffer decided he would try and get along without my help in that line.

Brother Marks, the scribe from No. 349, informs you that our horse track blew up in our face; that was just a temporary blow up, Brother Marks, due to some dirty work on the part of the Dade County tracks, and I understand one boy had a finger in the pie with orders to pull it out when ordered to do so. Which he did, letting the best sport that ever hit this country, Jack Horning, from Pittsburgh, Pa., hold the sack. Some of the nice juicy pay checks passed out to wiremen were Mr. Horning's money. However, Brother Marks, Jack Horning has a million and a half in that track, and it is going to run this fall. The patronage, we expect, will be too great for their capacity and they will no doubt send the surplus over to the established Hialeah Park so they will be able to make their 50 per cent dividends.

When this horse track finally got set to go after Joe Smoot, a promoter, had it balled up for a year due to finances, the franchise called for Broward County labor, which meant to put all the rat electricians in this county to work. As the bonehead business manager of this local I managed to get around that. After I had my own men placed I tried to give all the union boys who blew in, a meal ticket; and plenty blew in. I placed half the crew from Local No. 349, they were all good mechanics and nice boys. Brother Marks says thanks, and they always return favors. O. K. Brother Marks, tell Fred Hatcher that I have some boys on the bricks over here growling at my inefficiency, so don't forget if you get started first over in Miami.

We have a reform move on down here now, the dear ministers have turned loose and want the tourists to twiddle their thumbs and go to church instead of rolling the bones, playing bingo and a few more things that they came here for. South Florida is strictly a tourist country and the people don't intend to come here and listen to some minister preach the gospel. It's the sinners, what we call the sports and gamblers, who keep the money in circulation.

We had some good gambling houses until these ministers got turned loose; they are all on the run now, temporarily.

Work at present is at a standstill in South Florida, it is the pause between the finish up and the new work. They say we have

plenty coming up, all right let it start, the boys are tired of fishing, and I am fed up on hearing them kick and growl. J. H. G.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Evidently spring has decided that as long as everything else is going streamlined and swing, it might as well go modern, and the temperatures are hovering around the mid-summer mark.

As we are celebrating the Golden Spike Premiere at the present time, with whiskers of all sizes, shapes, colors and degrees of itchiness, the heat makes us feel as if we were working with a feather mattress over the phiz. But after the cold and snow, old Sol is a welcome visitor.

Attending a meeting of this local at the present time gives one the feeling of sitting in on a meeting of Dead Eye Dick and his cohorts at Robber's Roost, in the Johnson Hole country of Wyoming. Several of the members have acquired a most distinguished air along with their beaver hats, loud vests, neck scarfs, diamond stick-pins and frock coats, so much so that we hope to submit a picture soon for publication.

Martin Nelson, our money secretary, looks the suave bank president of the 70's, but Jack Glantz, who banks the money and issues checks with Scotch prudence, reminds one of a tough lug who would rather cut your throat than eat. Art Peterson, silvery-tongued orator of the auction sales, has a city slicker air; Frank Arnoldus has gone Wild West, and gee—we could go on forever, but let the pictures tell the story.

We have been favored with the company of several fellows lately who were looking for work. Again, don't come to Nebraska for line work; there hain't none! And as we still have several fellows out of work, we must find jobs for them—first.

With this column we are submitting a poem written by Jimmie, the secretary, on the oft-perplexing question of back dues. Hope you can find room for it.

Same old scrap is still in progress here between public power and private utilities, with fur flying so thick from both sides it looks like an Alaskan snowstorm. We hope the question is settled in the near future, and we can dig ourselves out of the avalanche of words and see if Nebraska is still somewhere around.

We understand that Lloyd Watson, a darned good lineman, but laid off, is now piloting one of those juggernauts of the highway, a semi-trailer outfit, and we wish Lloyd all the luck in the world and invite him to drop in and tell us about it.

In fact, that invitation goes for all you fellows who seem afraid to investigate the interior of the new hall. We would be tickled pink to see you, and we know you would enjoy your union much more were you to find out what goes on out there twice a month.

Dues

(By James F. Sullivan)

I pay my dues when they come due
To keep my wife from being blue,
For when we both do older grow,
To where it's warm we hope to go.

And this we know will never be
Unless the pension's paid to me,
So every month, with cheerful grin,
I make darned sure my dues are in.
Some day, too soon, my age will tell
Old Father Time to ring the bell,
And not a worry shall I know,
As to the scrap heap I do go.
For as I sowed, so shall I reap,
Those little dues will mean a heap,
Increased ten-fold, as back they come
To keep me till my life is done.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. 767, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor:

Enclosed find picture and clipping of our supper and joint meeting of officers of local No. 995 and membership of Local No. 767, given at the Beach-Mar Hotel on the night of February 21.

Electrical Workers Hold Get-Together; Many Speakers Heard

"State and city officials addressed members of Local No. 767, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at a get-together banquet last night at which E. R. Lee, president, served as toastmaster.

"Speakers included:

"State Representative J. A. McCurnin, who pledged his cooperation to the labor unions.

"Representative Lowry B. Eastland, who said he was interested in the welfare of both city and parish labor and business.

"King H. Strenzke, commissioner of parks and streets, who invited the members of the union and of Electrical Workers Local No. 995 to be his guests at the camp on the Amite River.

"E. J. Bourg, secretary-treasurer of the Louisiana Federation of Labor, who congratulated both unions on the good will existing between them and the public.

"Lester Gordon, president of Electrical Workers Local No. 995.

"Brief talks were given also by E. S. Ingram, M. F. Hall, L. J. Partin, M. A. Gautreau, H. F. Lavender, P. M. Raybon, J. A. Austrum, C. L. Adams, J. A. Jines, Louis Kelly and H. T. Morgan. Attention was called to the allocation of \$309,000 for a rural electrification project in this section.

"Mr. Lee and Mr. Gordon were named to make arrangements for the outing at the Strenzke camp.

"Those attending the affair were Mr. Eastland, Mr. Strenzke, Mr. McCurnin, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Bourg, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Gautreau, Mr. Partin, Mr. Hall, Mr. Lee, Mr. Austrum, Mr. Jines, Mr. Morgan, Tom Butler, A. J. McLavy, B. B. Berger, O. Clark, A. Proctor, J. Ashford, Mr. Adams, L. Guidry, Mr. Ray-



L. U. No. 767 entertains in style with officers of L. U. No. 995, also state and city officials as banquet guests.

bon, R. B. Jones, A. A. Gomez, Sam Fry, W. Selser, W. Whitsell, L. Webster, Mr. Laverne, L. E. Green, C. C. Hargis, H. Q. Gantt, Fred Hanneman, R. Redden, L. Roth, E. Dunn and Mr. Kelly."

On Saturday night, March 25, both Locals Nos. 767 and 995 enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Strenzke at his camp on Amite River. Real barbecue meats with all the fixings were served, beer included. Brothers, it was your misfortune if you missed this one. Mr. Strenzke suggested we have another one out there and include the wives next time. How about it, boys?

H. Q. GANTT.

L. U. NO. 850, LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Editor:

Brother C. L. Hampton has been here for the last three months trying to organize the Texas-New Mexico Utilities Company and the city boys. He had pretty hard sledding for a long time, but things are going pretty nice now. The line boys at both places are in 100 per cent. The plant boys are in 100 per cent and the city plant boys have made applications. Brother Hampton has managed to get about 75 new members, and if nothing happens he will get about 50 more in the surrounding territory.

Most of the boys were born and raised in and around this part of the country and have not had any experience with organized labor, so were pretty slow about making up their minds to join the union.

Vice President Ingram was up from Ft. Worth. He and Brother Hampton went to Plainview and talked things over with the general superintendent and general manager of the Texas-New Mexico Utilities Company. They threshed things out pretty well and the general manager told Hampton and Ingram that if they had the majority of the boys lined up they would recognize us, so the contract is in the making, and I think that everything is going to be O. K.

The last meeting, April 20, the new officers were installed. Had a very nice number present and every one seemed to be pretty well enthused over the way things are going. The inside wiremen have had a few members for some time, but there were not enough of them to do much, but now with our help I hope that the work that is to be done will be done in a grand way.

Brother Hampton is now in New Mexico trying to organize the boys over there, and I hope that he does not have as hard a time as he had here, so that we can get things to go on.

D. C. ROGERS.

**L. U. NO. B-876, GRAND RAPIDS,
MICH.**

Editor:

Since our last letter several events of importance have occurred which have a vital bearing on the future of the employees of the Consumers Power Company.

The election of January 10, 11, 12 and 13 was held by the NLRB and the results were—UWOC, 1,164; IBEW, 1,072; about 506 for neither, and 52 challenged ballots; but out of 2,900 employees over 2,200 voted for a union, which is very encouraging.

The NLRB then decided to hold a run-off election April 11, 12, 13 and 14, but it was to be CIO, yes or no. Local No. 876 and the International Office thought this very unfair, so took positive steps to stop that kind of an election. Mr. W. B. Petty, our international representative, applied for an injunction and went before the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, April 10. The injunction was granted until the May term of court when a hearing will be held.

The UWOC is protesting that we are very

unfair in asking to be placed on this ballot, but we feel that the future of our members is at stake and we certainly should have a voice in determining what it shall be.

The UWOC-CIO wishes to ignore the facts:

1. That we had nearly as many votes as they did.

2. That we are a real union which collects dues, initiations and has a constitution, and we are a part of an organization that consists of at least 200,000 members.

3. Our organization is not headed by office seekers and "glory grabbers."

Also, any election that is not between the two highest parties on the ballot is undemocratic, unconstitutional and is more like the type of an election held in Europe than in the good old U. S. A.

GERALD L. GILL.

L. U. NO. B-926, CHICOPEE, MASS.

Editor:

After a year of organization, we of Local No. B-926 are happy to announce to our Brothers in the I. B. E. W. that membership in the Brotherhood was a step forward for the men of the "black gang" who build, operate and maintain the light and power distribution system for the city of Chicopee.

We had many obstacles to overcome but we also have an able president, Brother Mattoon; business agent, Brother Duffy, and a very efficient and hard working "E" board who gave much time and energy in shaping our course through these many troubled water this past year. Through the many hours and mass of detail our "E" board formulated an agreement which we of Local B-926 are very proud.

Brother Kenefick, our able state representative, through his untiring effort and many conferences with the board of commissioners, closed negotiations with the signing of the agreement. With our by-laws finally shaped and ironed out, accepted and now in the hands of the printers, we hope to become a growing and efficient local union of the Brotherhood.

W. J. MIFFITT.

L. U. NO. B-949, AUSTIN, MINN.

Editor:

Now that the Minnesota winter is over and the warm spring weather has at last arrived, it gives one the feeling that he has a new lease on life.

Inasmuch as the boys in our branch local have elected me as their press secretary, I will give you some news of the day from several of our divisions.

C. O. RUNING.

The biggest argument around here is the new agreement and how it will turn out. We started working 44 hours per week, March 1, 1939.

Some of the boys have been home with the flu, but are all back to work now. There has been quite a bit of flu around here lately.

C. E. Newcomb is daddy to a new boy, born last week.

Chris Venem surely is happy about last month's drawing on bank night.

MERVIN WOGEN.

Galena, Ill., Branch

At our last regular meeting we honored our Brother Lee Pierce by standing for one minute, in recognition of his quick thinking and quick actions in rescuing Brother Willis Ward, after he had come in contact with 6600 volt conductors.

Brother Pierce, with the assistance of Brother Vance, was able to bring Brother Ward back to life, after 45 minutes of administering artificial respiration. This accident took place at Fulda, Minn., on one of the Interstate properties, where Brother

Pierce was temporarily employed; the company commended them for their splendid work.

Brother Meyers of Local Union No. 263 of Dubuque, Iowa, was a visitor at our meeting, and gave a very interesting talk about his local's activities; Brother Meyers is chairman of that local.

EARNEST ENGEL.

Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Branch

This is the first letter to the JOURNAL since organizing two years ago. We celebrated our anniversary March 1, and are very happy over the progress made in the two short years.

The Northern States Power Company has been willing in every respect to see our union succeed, and the union has worked in harmony with them. To most of the Brothers, belonging to a union was something new, but they all soon saw the advantage of belonging to a well organized union, and signed up 100 per cent in all operating departments.

We have out here a Class B union composed of electric utility workers, which takes in eight divisions of the Northern States Power Company, operating under one local at Austin, Minn. This works out very well, and we are working on a plan to have all divisions under the same working hours, pay, etc.

JEAN F. YORK.

L. U. NO. B-1061, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

A multitude of rejoicers ushered in a new year for Local No. B-1061 Friday evening, April 14. Our guest of honor was International Vice President Arthur Bennett, whom we are always glad to have with us. Several of our loyal Brothers and Sisters from Local No. B-1127, Richmond, Ind., were also on hand for the gala occasion. This grand party and dance was held in the spacious Topper ballroom of the Music Hall, a landmark of important functions in Cincinnati.

Entering into the third year of pleasant and harmonious relationship with the Crosley Corporation, Local No. B-1061 continues to show the world that employer and employee can abide by a contract for a common good.

With prospects of a great year the members of Local No. B-1061, makers of union-made radios and union-made Shelvador Refrigerators, are looking forward to one of their best years. Production in both radio and refrigeration is far advanced over last year and we hope to see it continue on the up-grade.

Crosley union-made products are good—we know—we build them. MICKEY HARRIS.

L. U. NO. B-1079, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Local B-1079, Detroit, Mich., wishes to state that the local dance of April 21, 1939, was a huge success. We had 800 tickets sold, and about 600 people attended.

The Electro Master electric range was won by John Swindle, of Electro Master. The automatic electric teakettle was won by Peggy Baumstock, a local member. The Detrola radio (donated by the Detrola Radio Co.) was won by George Stevens, also a local member.

The lunch room was one of the successful features of the evening. Hot roast beef sandwiches and hot dogs, also potato chips and soft drinks, were sold. Union bartenders and union musicians were hired, paying the union scale.

Local B-1079 wishes to thank Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Harris, of the I. B. E. W. headquarters, in helping us to distribute the winnings from the platform, also John Ross and Joe Oldani, chairman of the dance, also

(Continued on page 276)



IN MEMORIAM



Harry M. Dodge, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated April 17, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, Harry M. Dodge, on March 31, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

FRANK O. BARBER,
J. D. HIGH,
W. E. LEROY,
Committee.

Edwin J. Cook, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated May 7, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, Edwin J. Cook, on March 31, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

FRANK O. BARBER,
J. D. HIGH,
W. E. LEROY,
Committee.

Hugh Aird, L. U. No. B-1

Initiated February 17, 1933

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of I. B. E. W. Local Union No. B-1, record the untimely death of our Brother, Hugh Aird; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting assembled rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-1, of the I. B. E. W., be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother, and that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

VERNON FISH,
LOU ELFGEN,
WILL MILLER,
Committee.

Harry Fischer, L. U. No. B-1

Initiated June 26, 1931

We, the members of Local Union No. B-1, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Harry Fischer, of the radio division; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

VERNON FISH,
LOU ELFGEN,
WILL MILLER,
Committee.

William O. Eastwood, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 13, 1937

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William O. Eastwood; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Eastwood one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

George C. Allen, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated October 1, 1899

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, George C. Allen; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, gave the best that was in him for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. B-9; and

Whereas as a Brother and good friend he endeared himself to the members of our local in a most lasting manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Allen in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

A. V. Scheiber, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated June 13, 1919

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, A. V. Scheiber; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Scheiber Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Scheiber in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

William G. White, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated May 18, 1917

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, William G. White, on March 19, 1939; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere regret and sympathy, trusting that the Supreme Power which watches over us all will assist them in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay respect to his memory and drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on the minutes of the meeting of our lodge, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

O. H. HIDDEN,
E. A. MONOHAM,
DAN WINSLOW,
Committee.

Michael P. (Mickey) Hurley, L. U. No. 65

Initiated May 31, 1929

Whereas death again has invaded the ranks of our Brotherhood and taken from us one of our most loyal and devoted members; and it is with deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 65, record the passing on March 24, 1939, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Michael P. Hurley, who was electrocuted while at service for the Montana Power Company, where he was employed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by the members of this local union and especially by all those who worked with him, and will prove a great loss to the public, as well as to the community in which he lived; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership of this local union extend their deepest sympathy to his sorrowing wife, his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for the period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and relatives, one to the Electrical Workers' Journal, and one to be spread on the minutes of our local.

JOHN C. HARRINGTON,
W. C. SIMPSON,
J. B. HALFORD,
Committee.

Andrew J. Frey, L. U. No. B-309

Initiated May 10, 1912

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the accidental death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Andrew J. Frey. In his passing Local No. B-309 has lost a true and loyal member who has faithfully served his local union in numerous official capacities during his lifetime—his passing will be mourned by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-309 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-309 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-309, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

A. B. TOUCHE, TETON,
AUG. STOEHR,
A. J. FAHRENKROG,
Committee.

Charles Hamilton, L. U. No. B-79

Initiated September 17, 1937

It is with the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-79, of Syracuse, N. Y., record the untimely passing of Brother Charles Hamilton, who died December 24, 1938.

We extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be placed on the minutes of our meeting and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a letter of condolence be sent to the family of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the sublime courage and cheerfulness of our departed Brother in his last moments with us be forever remembered and used as an example for all true men to follow.

WALTER CUSHING,
YALE KETCHUM,
Committee.

MAY, 1939

George Markham, L. U. No. 70

Initiated June 8, 1920

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 70, I. B. E. W., of Washington, D. C., mourn the passing of our faithful Brother, George Markham. Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our loyal and true Brother; may his soul rest in peace now and ever more; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 70, I. B. E. W., extends to the bereaved wife of Brother Markham our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved wife of Brother Markham, and a copy sent to the International Secretary for publication in our Worker; and that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to the memory of Brother Markham.

WILLIAM BOLLIER,
R. N. JONES,
J. D. LEE,
R. C. SUNDAY,
Committee.

Leonard Carter, L. U. No. B-110

Initiated March 30, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-110, I. B. E. W., record the death, March 18, 1939, of our departed friend and Brother, Leonard Carter.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

T. J. HALL,
A. FRANE,
O. KINDER,
Committee.

William R. Young, L. U. No. 124

Initiated July 31, 1918

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, suddenly called from us our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Young.

Whereas L. U. No. 124, I. B. E. W., has paid tribute to his memory by standing in silent meditation.

And also paid tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in their time of great sorrow our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

R. E. BROWN,
J. B. JACKSON,
R. M. HAERER,
Committee.

Augustus Hack, L. U. No. 180

Reinitiated May 9, 1928

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 180, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Vallejo, Calif., record the passing of our late Brother, Augustus Hack, on April 11, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our profound sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JAMES HAWES,
WILLIAM GREEN,
HERBERT GOULD,
Committee.

Hal Braithwait, L. U. No. 213

Initiated May 16, 1921

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our loyal member, Brother Hal Braithwait; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy

spread on the minutes of the meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory.

FRANK PARKER,
R. EDGE,
B. J. YARD,
Committee.

Henry Kook, L. U. No. B-292

Initiated December 8, 1925

It is with the feeling of sincere sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-292, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Henry Kook. Brother Kook was a member of our Brotherhood for the past 14 years. He passed away on April 1, 1939, at the age of 60 years. We all mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in our minutes, a copy be published in the Minneapolis Labor Review, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

W. WAPLES,
Press Secretary.

Cornelius F. Lucy, L. U. No. 565

Initiated August 4, 1926

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Cornelius F. Lucy; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute and extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 565 and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of reverence to his memory we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

HARRY E. SMITH,
Recording Secretary.

Adrian Larson, L. U. No. 651

Initiated May 17, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 651, mourn the loss of our faithful Brother, Adrian Larson. Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst one who was loyal and faithful to his fellow workmen. May his soul rest in peace. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 651 extends to the bereaved wife of Brother Larson our heartfelt sympathy in these hours of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the local union's records, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ANTHONY RISE,
CHARLES RAPP,
Committee.

Leo Dreiman, L. U. No. 725

Initiated July 15, 1918

During the afternoon of March 29, 1939, Local No. 725, I. B. E. W., suffered the loss of one of its most loyal and capable members, Brother Leo Dreiman.

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members, record his passing into the Great Beyond; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ALBERT FISCHER,
WILLIAM PAYTON,
ALBION ARMACOST,
SPENCER KEYES,
FRANK TUESH,
Committee.

J. J. Dowling, L. U. No. 770

Initiated March 30, 1902, in L. U. No. 140

With profound sorrow and sincere regret we, the members of Local No. 770, record the death of the father of our local, Brother J. J.

Dowling. Brother Dowling organized this local over 20 years ago, and then deposited his card in same.

Whereas Local Union No. 770, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Dowling one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 70 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 770 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

H. MARTIN,
President,
F. H. McHARG,
Secretary.

J. P. Ryan, L. U. No. B-832

Initiated June 24, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sadness and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-832, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Westchester County, N. Y., record the passing of James P. Ryan. We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of his friends who share their loss.

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ROBERT A. MANES,
Recording Secretary.

Kenneth R. Porter, L. U. No. 850

Initiated February 24, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 850, record the untimely death of our Brother, Kenneth R. Porter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in respect to our Brother.

PAUL B. WILLIAMS,
Financial Secretary.

Frank E. White, Jr., L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated November 7, 1938

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank E. White, Jr.; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

VIOLA LaMOTT,
Chairman of Committee.

Washington Neil, L. U. No. B-202

Initiated September 26, 1918

It is with regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-202, announce the sudden passing of our late Brother, Washington Neil; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved relatives and a copy embodied in the minutes of the local union, and another copy forwarded to the Editor of the official Journal for publication.

C. H. ROHRER,
MARVIN L. LARSEN,
G. L. PICKLE,
Committee.

The Journal of ELECTRICAL WORKERS and Operators

O. G. Carter, L. U. No. 60

Initiated December 1, 1911

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, O. G. Carter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 60, extend to his family our sincere sympathy and as a tribute to his memory; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EDWARD EIFLER,
W. A. WHITE,
J. M. McDONALD,
Committee.

Peter Sorensen, L. U. No. 486

Initiated August 30, 1937

It is with a deep feeling of regret that we record the death of our Brother, Peter Sorensen, who was known to be a true and faithful worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 486, I. B. E. W., extend its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, a copy be spread on our minutes and one be sent to the family and one to the Journal for publication.

W. T. WHITNEY,
ARCHIE JOHNSON,
HOWARD COOK,
Committee.

Joseph Jaroszak, L. U. No. B-160

Initiated March 23, 1937

We, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of our Brother, Joseph Jaroszak; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that the charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,
Press Secretary.

Thomas H. Latham, L. U. No. 70

Initiated April 17, 1934

The executive board of Local Union No. 70, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, met in special session and adopted these resolutions.

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take into His fold, our worthy and esteemed Brother, Thomas H. Latham, who has passed on to his great reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 70 will miss Brother Latham for his kind consideration to the members, and the untiring efforts he has put forth in the interests of Local Union No. 70; therefore be it

Resolved, That not only Local Union No. 70, but the whole organization will deeply feel the loss of such a worthy Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 70 extends its condolence and deep sympathy to the wife and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of the next regular meeting, a copy sent to the family of our late departed Brother and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM BOLLIER,
R. N. JONES,
J. D. LEE,
R. C. SUNDAY,
Executive Board.

Thomas H. Latham, L. U. No. B-980

Initiated April 17, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our true friend and benefactor, Brother Thomas H. Latham, of L. U. No. 70, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-980, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true, esteemed, worthy Brother and benefactor; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of Local Union No. B-980, of the International Brotherhood

of Electrical Workers, in regular session assembled, that not only the members of this local will feel the loss of Brother Latham, but the whole of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; as the betterment of his fellowman through unionism, was his first thought and love, his sudden passing is greatly felt in our ranks; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-980, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, expresses its deepest heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days in respect.

C. W. CREEKMORE,
M. J. NORMAN,
F. M. BLANCHARD,
Committee.

T. H. Latham, L. U. No. 558

Initiated April 17, 1934

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, T. H. Latham, of L. U. No. 70; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Latham, Local Union No. 558, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted representatives; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 558 recognizes its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 558, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN GRAHAM,
W. S. HEFLIN,
O. E. FARLEY,
Committee.

Thomas H. Latham, L. U. No. 495

Initiated April 17, 1934

Whereas it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy International Representative and Brother, Thomas H. Latham; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Latham, Local Union No. B-495, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and valuable friends and advisors; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-495 recognizes its great loss in the death of our International Representative and Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-495, extends its condolence to the wife of our late Brother in her great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-495, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

N. H. LARKINS, JR.,
President.

Lewis F. Kirkpatrick, L. U. No. 701

Initiated June 11, 1935, in L. U. No. 713

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 701, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a faithful member, Brother Lewis F. Kirkpatrick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting, assembled, rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute, and that the charter of Local Union No. 701 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and copies sent to his loved ones and to our official Journal for publication.

ORRIN H. CHAMBERS,
EDWARD A. PRINGNITZ,
JAMES E. BRITT,

Adrian Nichols, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated July 21, 1919

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst, to his future home, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, our esteemed and worthy Brother, Adrian Nichols, who passed from this life April 12, 1939.

There is no death, what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death.

Whereas Brother Nichols was a true and worthy Brother, ever willing to aid and assist those in need, Local Union B-702, Peoria Branch, has lost a member whose place will be hard to fill; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, By members of L. U. No. B-702 in meeting assembled, that not only the local union, but the community as a whole will feel the loss of Brother Nichols and will know that a loyal and dearly beloved friend has gone from our midst; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother to express our sincere sympathy and condolence in their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal.

E. MADINE,
H. RUNYAN,
L. M. HOLLY,
Committee.

Fred Zimmerman, L. U. No. B-39

Initiated January 29, 1935

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that Local Union No. B-39 records the passing of a worthy and conscientious member, Fred Zimmerman; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Zimmerman this local has lost a member who was true and sincere to his obligations, both with this local and his fellowship; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union pay just tribute to his memory and express to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy, with the hope that the guiding hand which watches over us all may be of help to them in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and to our official Journal for publication, and that a copy be spread on our minutes, and as a further mark of respect to his memory that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

NORVIN S. MYERS,
PHIL GROW,
WALTER LENOX,
Committee.

William E. Bourdo, L. U. No. 8

Initiated May 10, 1937

God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our worthy and faithful Brother, William E. Bourdo, who was a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silent prayer for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be embodied in our minutes, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family to whom we again extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

ELMER LEDFORD,
LEO MAHONEY,
ARTHUR LANG,
Committee.

Walter G. McGrath, L. U. No. B-39

Initiated March 30, 1935

Whereas a worthy member of this local, Walter G. McGrath, has answered the final call and left this earthly home; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory and express to those whom he has left behind our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local

(Continued on page 275)

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STANDARD ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 2614 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2932 E. Gage Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
 TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
 NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
 SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
 BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
 WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
 GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.
 COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
 FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.
 LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
 METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
 ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
 PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
 SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
 BRENN ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
 CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
 PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.
 CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
 REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
 MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
 C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
 FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
 LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
 POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
 AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
 ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
 STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
 ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
 STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
 BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Clift St., New York City.

Premier Electrical Engineering CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandevere St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 JAETHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
 BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
 CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
 KLEIGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermilion, Ohio.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STANDARD ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 2614 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2932 E. Gage Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 23rd St., New York City.

DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.

WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St., New York City.

NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.

WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

L. ROSENFIELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.

S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMANN-SOOHS CO., 387 1st Ave.,
New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard
St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,
7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg,
W. Va.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 663 Broadway, New York City.
 DE WALD RADIO CORP., 508 6th Ave., New York City.
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
 PIERCE AIRO RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.
 LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.
 CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 CARL BAJOHR LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
 LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

New Invention—I. B. E. W.

Two more Brother inventors have made their bow at the Patent Office, proving again the electrical worker's skill of brain as well as hand. Clem L. Morisette and G. F. Atkinson, of Local Union No. B-77, Seattle, Wash., have patented a system of overhead intersection for conductors of trackless trolleys which they believe will greatly simplify the overhead installation for these popular conveyances, and thus reduce both the initial expense and the maintenance costs.

Although it is impossible here to give the detailed description and diagrams necessary for a technical understanding of this invention, the practical object is thus outlined in the patent:

"In overhead intersections, as heretofore constructed, where two double trackless trolley lines radiate outwardly from the intersection it has been common practice to provide at least 32 crossovers where conductors of opposite polarity cross each other. The total weight of the suspended parts of such intersections has necessarily been relatively great. In accordance with this invention we provide an overhead intersection of this type which has but eight crossovers of conductors of opposite polarity, which only requires a suspended weight of about one-half that formerly required, and which will accomplish some of these functions in a more satisfactory manner. For instance, with the usual overhead trackless trolley intersection it is necessary to back or reverse the trolley car to make a three-quarter turn or a U turn, but with this intersection either the three-quarter or U turn may be quickly and easily made without reversing."

"The saving in number of crossovers and in suspended weight results in a great saving in the expense of initial installation and a further saving in the cost of maintenance."

IMPORTANT LABOR WRITER SLIPS AWAY

(Continued from page 240)

more courageous and determined fighter and advocate than Budd McKillips.

And all the time he was growing and improving as a writer. He was weaving into unforgettable words and phrases the story of the struggle of the workers and he was writing labor poetry that has not been excelled.

His poem, "Labor Defiant," has been an inspiration to the workers throughout the world and has been published in every land where the English tongue is spoken.

Budd McKillips was the spearhead in the free press anti-injunction fight when Judge Bardwell tried to close the columns of "Labor Review" against the truth with a jail sentence for contempt for four members of organized labor in the famous unfair Wonderland Theater case.

McKillips edited "Labor Review" with an automatic on his desk in those stormy days.

Budd worshipped Floyd Olson. The death of the great Farmer-Labor leader cut him deep, as it did so many.

It was not long after Budd went to Washington that he was getting the heaviest and most important assignments on "Labor," among them the covering of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad Brotherhoods and the shop craft unions of the A. F. of L.

"Labor Review" readers knew him for his unforgettable "What Not Column." The first thing for which most readers of this publication looked. This column has been greatly missed by our readers. There was not a more interesting column ever published.

Last year Budd's sickness stopped its appearance. Now his death means it will not appear again.

For the Minneapolis labor movement Budd had a deep attachment. He retained his membership in Machinists Local No. 477, the Soo Line Lodge, up to the time of his death.

It was here he married, and never could husband and wife be more devoted than were Budd and his loyal, brave wife who so staunchly faced these last months when she was one of but three who were informed of Budd's hopeless sickness after his visit to Rochester last year.

His young son and young daughter worshipped him and he did them.

Down in the shops at Oelwein, Iowa, first as call boy, then as apprentice, and finally as full fledged mechanic, Budd made his way. The late famous Chrysler was master mechanic in the shop where the youthful McKillips learned his trade and the youngest master mechanic in the history of the railroads. Budd often told of Chrysler's yard cluttered with old autos with which he was constantly experimenting.

From that humble beginning, Budd McKillips came to be the confidant of United States Senators, Congressmen, Cabinet members and the highest officials of the trade union movement. He would consider the latter of the greatest importance.

Edward Keating, editor of "Labor," the greatest labor editor in the country, wrote of Budd: "He was probably the foremost 'labor reporter' in America. No other writer had such an extensive and intimate knowledge of all phases of the labor movement, and none could marshal the facts concerning a given situation with greater clarity and accuracy."

Minneapolis organized labor, all those who toil, the writer, have lost a friend whose passing makes a void that can never be filled. To have known the friendship of such a friend is to have experienced something of unsurpassable preciousness. Something that passing years can never dim nor make less glorious.

ELEMENTS OF SAFETY ON ELECTRICAL JOBS

(Continued from page 241)

rects him if he sees him about to make a mistake. Also he is there to pull the worker loose from the wires should anything happen."

Nothing can take the place of long experience in handling such situations as described above. Mere mechanical devices are not enough, but, of course, these should be provided by the employer. At times we have found that some of our men, out of sheer bravado, refuse to wear rubber gloves when they are provided. It is the policy of this organization to smash this childish illusion and instruct our mem-

chanies to use all safety devices that are put at their disposal.

From the human point of view there is nothing more important than the problem of safety. Our trade is particularly hazardous, and therefore our organization welcomes any movement that will tend to create good habits of workmanship which will in turn prevent accidents.

During the Great War we were concerned with casualties of our American troops, but we do not realize that industry is a kind of daily war taking its toll in dead and wounded even as the opposing guns on the battle fronts collect human salvage.

Industrial accidents in America climbed to enormous yearly totals approaching in size the casualties suffered during the Great War. Statistics are uninteresting, but behind accident statistics lie tragic human stories of the breadwinners snuffed out and the family bereft of its chief.

—Rural Electrification NEWS.

NAVIGATION BEGINS ON TENNESSEE RIVER

(Continued from page 239)

late them to the main highway and railroad lines, so that they will serve not only the Tennessee River drainage area but the entire area that may be tributary to them.

"In the generation and distribution of electric energy, the improvements on the Tennessee River system should be co-ordinated with undertakings in the adjoining regions.

"In the respects herein outlined, therefore, the development of the Tennessee River system must be seen as physically and economically related to large undertakings."

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 247)

the letters from all the other auxiliaries to learn all the fine work they are doing.

MRS. L. J. JOHNSTON.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Spring is here and with it come many plans for special meetings and social affairs. Our next meeting will be held at the pier in Oceanside and this is always a good chance to get out and enjoy the wonderful beach there. During the past few months we have had a pot-luck dinner for our husbands, a very successful dance for all members of organized labor and also a joint meeting with other auxiliaries of labor organizations. Our plans for the future include another large dance to be given June 3 at Germania Hall, and it promises to be just as good, if not better, than the last one.

We have extended an invitation to the wives and mothers of members of L. U. No. B-569 to join us and we hope that they will all feel free to come to meetings the second Wednesday of each month at the Utilities Workers' Hall. Our membership drive is progressing and we hope by June 1 to have a number of new members. Mrs. High's and Mrs. Carlyle's teams are working hard in San

Diego to contact all eligible members and induce them to attend meetings. Mrs. Conville has spent considerable time in Oceanside calling on eligibles. There has been some misunderstanding as to who is eligible for membership, and any wife, mother or daughter of a member of the union is eligible and we will welcome them at our meetings. You'll enjoy the afternoon and we'll enjoy having you with us.

MARY McDONALD.

LABOR SHOULD KNOW MANAGEMENT

(Continued from page 234)

in London opened an original and fertile field for the study of labor difficulties in a period when the social problem had not yet been described. In the United States social studies are still important but the uncultivated field today is that of technical practices within industry itself.

In addition technical problems of management in industry are far more important in the United States today than they were in England a generation ago, because of the tremendous increase in the rate of change in industrial processes. Social studies alone cannot keep up with the effects of this change within industry.

Such a bureau might be particularly useful in studying the situation of the worker of over-45 in industry today. It would collect and organize information about the behavior of older men in the production line, their output, their stamina, their reliability in team-work, their knowledge of how to avoid accidents. The publication of such information would equalize the pressures against older workers for pension systems, arbitrary preferences of foremen or placement workers, or higher average cost per accident.

It is suggested that these proposed studies be set up in a special management-engineering bureau, entirely distinct from any statistical or research units, from any industrial hygiene studies, or from the work of mediation and conciliation. This separation of bureaus is emphasized because the techniques of analyzing time-studies or speed-up are engineering techniques, entirely divorced from methods in the other fields. Such work, especially in its early stages, should be organized about a core of management and engineering experience.

It is important also to start such a bureau with a man of first-rate abilities, who has the capacity to discover new and dynamic approaches to the industrial problem. Such a man could not subordinate his judgment to men in another technical field, just as a doctor trying to discover original approaches to industrial hygiene could not work under an existing engineering division.

If this work is organized in a separate bureau it would also have the advantage of professional support of organized management and engineering groups. It should provide a channel through which these societies could make their profes-

sional contribution to labor. At present too many of them can find an outlet for what they have learned only in the service of employers.

Such a bureau would strengthen the work of the existing bureaus in governmental labor agencies. All studies of wages and employment in their social and economic aspects would remain the province of that bureau, but its staff would be supplied with specialized knowledge of production practices from trained men equipped to understand those problems as the engineering specialist, not the engineering layman, saw them.

This bureau would strengthen the present work in mediation and conciliation because men skilled in handling the human problems of conference and negotiation would be supported by a body of technical information assembled beforehand by experts comparable with those of industry.

This proposed bureau would also stimulate the various public and private agencies studying industrial hygiene, because medical doctors would have a source of information about changing production practices as they affected labor, instead of trying themselves to collect such information without sufficient background.

Establishment of such a bureau is one essential step in giving workers an equal chance with capital in getting benefit rather than losses from the new technology.

TRIBUTE TO J. D. ROSS

(Continued from page 237)

lem of unraveling some 20 billion dollars worth of holding companies. He resigned that position to take the job of distributing Bonneville power.

Those of us who have been privileged to live in Seattle and especially those who work for City Light feel that through Mr. Ross' association with President Roosevelt, we, too, have come to know our President better. Mr. Ross taught us to think of our President as a leader who believes in the revolution of man rather than of institutions. Mr. Roosevelt's revolution is not against institutions but against selfishness.

The dream of J. D. Ross was to live to see the day when electric power from Bonneville, Grand Coulee, the Skagit River, Boulder Dam and Fort Peck would be available to the common people in Chicago and New York for cooking and lighting their homes, power to be transmitted across the continent over a super high voltage direct current network. We understand one of the transmission lines from Bonneville is to carry through the use of electron tubes 200,000 to 300,000 volts, constant, direct current as a test line for that type of transmission.

In an address before the Investment Bankers' Association of America at their Augusta, Ga., convention, Mr. Ross said, "It is a fact that the use of electricity is only a small fraction of what it can easily be. The whole industrial structure of our nation is cramped for the lack of

power. The work in the home is vastly greater than it should be. There are six million farm homes in the nation that are without the advantage of electricity. The market for electric power is about what we make it."

In the near future we may expect to be employed in the building of a power system that will tie public and private plants into a network dedicated to the happiness, security and service of the common people. This will be in line with Mr. Ross' request that we join wholeheartedly with other power units in a cooperative pool of electric energy.

Not until that last day did we realize the magic of Mr. Ross' greatness, as we sat in that flower-banked church packed to the doors, overflowing far down the streets with men and women from every walk of life—governors from several western states, President Roosevelt's personal representative, high federal and state officials, military officials and guards, city officials, police and firemen in uniform, private power officials, and union leaders, and thousands of common people—all come to reverently pay their last tribute to that man whom we have all known affectionately as J. D.—a humble man because he was great enough to appreciate the magnificence of humanity.

LABOR IS BASIC AND INDISPENSABLE

(Continued from page 243)

Just as long as those conditions prevail in any line of industry someone is bound to suffer, and that someone will always be those who are unprepared to defend their rights. Did you ever stop to consider that the commodity which we offer (our services) is not only marketable but is in demand in every nook and corner of the world?

Did you ever stop to consider that it is the only single commodity which is marketable and in universal demand?

Did you ever stop to consider that it is about the only single commodity which is entirely indispensable to industry, and what would happen to industry if it were removed from the markets of the world completely, even for a day?

Such denial would ruin nations, it would wreck empires, it would cause the master wheel of progress to stand still.

For any other single commodity someone would soon discover a substitute, but not for ours. It would require our services to produce that substitute.

True, ours has oftentimes been displaced by automatic or improved machinery, yet it required our services to produce that machinery, and requires our services to keep it in successful operation for long.

Fine instruments from which emanate music stirring the soul of man are the products of labor.

Masterpieces of art before which man stands in admiration are the products of labor.

Ships which sail the high seas and carry on commerce between nations are

not only the products of labor but are their cargoes as well.

Planes which navigate the air and perform feats more daring than the birds are the products of labor.

In fact, it is the raw material which produces each and every finished article in the markets of the world.

Yet we as dispensers of that indispensable product, that product without which no industry could exist, have very little to say as regards its value, and the fault is all our own.

Farmers can store the fruits of their toil in granaries while waiting for a higher price.

Merchants can withhold their goods from the market for a higher price.

Bankers can lock their cash in strong boxes for a higher rate of interest.

All this can be done with little or no loss of their commodity and usually at a handsome profit.

But a day lost to the toiler is lost forever; he can neither store his commodity nor withhold it from the market except at a total loss.

He must either dispose of his commodity at the daily market price or go hungry, and many have felt the pangs of cold and hunger even while receiving the daily market price for their toil.

What is the reason for this?

There is only one reason and that is because we do not unite, stand shoulder to shoulder and present one united front.

We refuse to bury all hatchets.

We are continually looking for axes to grind.

We are forever throwing obstacles in our own pathway.

Instead of ironing out our difficulties, we are continually fighting them out.

When we band ourselves together as we should the world is ours, not to destroy, neither to keep in continuous turmoil as has been the policy of Mr. Privilege, but to lift to a higher plane, to greater things, to nobler achievements, to a place where we can share righteously in the distribution of the great wealth which we and we alone produce, yet receive of it a small pittance.

Then, too, if we would but unite in one common cause, all for one and one for all, the value of our services would double within a few hours.

And now I can hear someone say, yes, but that would also double the price of the finished product, so where would labor benefit?

But I say, not necessarily so, for we could then claim a voice in the dictation of prices, both buying and selling, whereas heretofore we have been only spectators. There are many means of economizing other than withholding decent wages from the toiler.

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 268)

Union No. 39, tender our sincere condolences to his wife and family in this their hour of sorrow, and as a mark of respect to his memory we, in regular assembly, stand for one minute in silence; and also be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a

period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

WALTER LENOX,
PHIL GROW,
N. S. MYERS,
Committee.

Thomas James Marrow, L. U. No. 492

Initiated June 30, 1919

Whereas it is again our painful duty to note that "In the midst of life we are in death," and to record the loss from our midst of one of those who was with us in health and happiness just a short time ago, Brother Thomas James Marrow, who passed onward and upward to his great reward on April 9, 1939; and

Whereas the members of this local extend to the relatives of our departed Brother our sincere sympathy, with a prayer that the Great Ruler of all, who holds our destinies in the hollow of His hand, will comfort and support them in their sad bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That we build the noblest monument to our dead by building their good deeds into the fabric of our lives and hiding their faults with the broad mantle of forgetfulness and charity; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, stand in silence for one minute, a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

H. M. NEVISON,
T. J. STOKER,
Committee.

Louis Urban, L. U. No. 214

Initiated July 13, 1917

It is with sincere regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 214, are forced by circumstances of death to remove from our ledger the sheet of Brother Louis Urban, whom the divine guiding spirit of life saw fit to remove from our midst on April 22, 1939.

Brother Urban, a member from the inception of Local Union No. 214, in 1917, has carried the oath of true and loyal member throughout these 21 years, and those of us who were acquainted with his stay upon earth have truly lost a devoted member.

To the family and relatives of Brother Urban we can only offer them our deepest and sincerest sympathy and hope that in the knowledge of respect in which we held him there will offer some consolation in their bereavement.

It is, therefore, that a copy of this missive be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the family and a copy to our Journal, and it is further ordered that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory.

J. O. HILANDER,
President,
CHARLES FOOTE,
Recording Secretary,
A. M. CORAZZA,
General Chairman.

Joseph D. Boland, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated April 26, 1937

It is with the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Joseph Boland.

We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of his friends who share their loss.

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ALVEY O. LEGGETT,
ALBERT TOBIN,
MAX RUDORF,
Committee.

William O. McCue, L. U. No. 398

Initiated July 17, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 398, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Charleston, S. C., record the death of our worthy Brother, William O. McCue, on April 6, 1939; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere regret and sympathy, trusting that the Supreme Ruler who watches over us all will assist them in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay respect to his memory and drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. P. SPIEGEL,
N. BURKMAN,
C. W. LIEBENROOD,
Committee.

Peter P. Geraci, L. U. No. 130

Initiated December 1, 1917

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Peter P. Geraci; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regrets and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

H. L. LLOYD,
C. R. ISENHOUR,
J. O. CHIVERS,
Committee.

Sam C. Pry, L. U. No. 46

Initiated December 1, 1912

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 46, I. B. E. W., record the death, March 28, 1939, of our esteemed Brother, Sam C. Pry.

Whereas by the death of Brother Pry this local has lost a true and beloved member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting.

WILLIAM GAUNT,
R. A. KELLY,
J. E. HICKS,
Committee.

R. S. Shockley, L. U. No. 125

Initiated June 28, 1935

Another valued member is lost to Local Union No. 125 in the passing onward of Brother R. S. Shockley, an active member, and earnest union man, his absence will be keenly felt by the Brotherhood.

In the deep sympathy of mutual loss our hearts go out to those whom he left behind, for we valued his friendship.

The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in Brother Shockley's memory, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved loved ones, and to our Journal for publication.

FRANK SCOTT,
P. R. OSHANIC,
RAY W. FANCHER,

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in meeting assembled April 14, 1939.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM APRIL 1 TO APRIL 30, 1939

L. U.	Name	Amount
70	George H. Markham	\$1,000.00
1	H. C. Fischer	1,000.00
60	O. G. Carter	1,000.00
103	P. F. Murphy	1,000.00
134	Patrick McConville	1,000.00
9	G. C. Allen	1,000.00
I.O.	G. A. Schaebler	1,000.00
3	W. R. Cable, Jr.	1,000.00
3	George Spilger	1,000.00
I.O.	J. C. Schaeffer	1,000.00
508	D. B. McCracken	1,000.00
565	C. F. Lucy	1,000.00
I.O.	F. A. LaBrie	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
77	C. H. Lucas	475.00
817	J. J. Reid	1,000.00
I. O.	Leo Dreiman	1,000.00
65	M. Hurley	1,000.00
702	Joseph D. Boland	475.00
46	S. C. Pry	1,000.00
103	W. F. Hogan	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.74
134	Edw. Vinton	1,000.00
701	Lewis F. Kirkpatrick	1,000.00
758	Morgan L. Evans	825.00
398	W. O. McCue	300.00
674	Harrison H. Cook	650.00
130	Peter P. Geraci	1,000.00
I. O.	John Drucker	1,000.00
309	A. J. Frey	1,000.00
I. O.	William T. Wurm	1,000.00
134	D. Morrison	1,000.00
3	William J. Bolger	300.00
I. O.	Daniel Bach	1,000.00
103	Carl M. Bonniwier	1,000.00
3	William Flickinger	1,000.00
52	Harry M. Birch	300.00
817	Robert D. Miller	1,000.00
180	Gus Hack	1,000.00
465	Harold M. Dodge	475.00
465	Edwin J. Cook	300.00
43	James E. Lundy	1,000.00
122	Everett Mallon	1,000.00
311	C. M. Matthews	1,000.00
9	A. V. Scheiber	1,000.00
702	A. Nichols	1,000.00
18	William G. White	1,000.00
713	William Schaefer	1,000.00
702	Wayne Seiber	1,000.00
I. O.	John J. Bowen	1,000.00
292	A. W. Henry Kook	1,000.00
I. O.	John H. Fisher	1,000.00
82	James F. Howell	1,000.00
I. O.	Louis Goldberg	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph O'Malley	1,000.00
949	R. F. Johnson	475.00
134	G. C. Carnahan	1,000.00
949	Hugo William Comfort	150.00
230	George Grimshaw	1,000.00
83	Charles J. Smith	150.00
213	Hal E. I. Braithwait	1,000.00
213	Alfred Thomas Woodhams	1,000.00
8	William E. Bourdo	150.00
		\$53,039.74

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 265)

the other committees such as check boys, kitchen help, waiters, ticket sellers and cashiers. You did a fine job.

How about some of our neighboring Brothers and Sisters getting together for a picnic?

"Curley" De Paul and Lydia Marino, members of Local 1079, have decided that two can live as cheaply as one and have set the date for July 29. We wish them much happiness.

HAZEL TOBIN.

ILLINOIS ADVANCES R. E. A. STANDARDS

(Continued from page 236)

pole or tower, or any other carrier or support which may be substituted for the word "pole" in all instances where it is generally recognized that the I. B. E. W. has jurisdiction.

SHORTENED HOURS

(Continued from page 242)

hours. Less hours requires more men to obtain the same number of man-hours as before reduction of time.

When a man has given the best of his life to any one industry, he should then be given a well deserved rest or vacation for the remainder of his life. During

his life he pays a small amount into a fund. Industry should contribute the same amount into the same fund. At a prescribed age he should be able to go on pension, to do what he has probably wanted to do all his life but could not take the time out to do (i. e., social security).

Isn't it reasonable that the industry that enjoys a man's labor, ability and skill throughout the best years of his life should support him after his usefulness to it is gone? Why should it discriminate against the humble laborer who toils in "honest sweat," doing his part for the industry and its advancement? Isn't the "big official" behind the desk "retired" with pay? If not directly, he is indirectly. If one man is worth it, so should the others be.

Organized labor will lead in securing these benefits. We know that our organization has been active along this line for a number of years. From our own experience we know what can be done, and will be done, eventually. Let us hope that the next 50 years of our organization will continue to drive us ahead in social and economic ideals as well as in the pride of our craft, as we are today.

We stand for progress and our able leaders have led us far since we started 50 years ago.

When an organization uses a defense fund for striking members to set up a pension fund, that is progress. When we work for better conditions and get them, that is more progress. Now we are working for the 30-hour week and pensions that are deserving of the man who gave his best to his life's work, as no matter what we do on this earth, be it arts or sciences or just an humble worker, it is still our life's work.

But after all is said and done for the shorter workweek, we cannot gain on unemployment if we do not control overtime. I have seen it, time and again, when some fellows with one-track minds for overtime, will ruin all the benefits that we have gained by doing two days' work in one, working late every night for the overtime. If the job is in such a rush, put on an extra man or two and cut down the unemployment. That is our job today, and bear in mind, for years to come, as industry will always speed up, never slack down.

I have seen men report morning after morning for work to no avail, and during the same period others get hour after hour of overtime.

If we keep that up, where do we gain in cutting our unemployment? Theory and practice must be consistent.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25
Buttons, small rolled gold	.60	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50
Buttons, small 10k gold	.85	Pins, rolled gold	.60
Buttons, medium, 10k gold	1.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Carbon for Receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Charm, 10k gold	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25
Emblem, Automobile	1.25	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Holders, each	.30
Labels, Decalcomania, per 100	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Rings, 10k gold	9.00
Labels, Neon, per 100	.20	Seal, cut off	1.00
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Seal	4.00
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.00		
(Extra Heavy Binding)			

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute	1.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Single copies	.10
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75	Rituals, each	.25

METAL



1225 •

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

MAY, 1939

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 11
TO APRIL 10, 1939**

L. U. I. O.	NUMBERS	L. U. I. O.	NUMBERS	L. U. I. O.	NUMBERS	L. U. I. O.	NUMBERS	L. U. I. O.	NUMBERS	L. U. I. O.	NUMBERS	
152270	153815	9	537171	537500	B-57	437835	437862	113	934825	934828	B-196	B 74208 74242
82773	82840	9	418726	418729	B-57	526580	527250	114	215300	215310	B-196	121935 121936
B 251672	251694	9	478750	479540	B-57	608251	608480	115	393310	393316	B-196	B 498716 498750
388348	388392	9	480001	480094	59	128973	128993	116	37392		B-196	B 586501 586628
B 488596	488736	9	B 132866	132875	59	705950	706037	116	474471	474560	B-196	714111 714235
814873	815239	10	91070	91099	60	527658	527804	117	77507	77537	197	436968 436987
946851	946887	12	183684	183690	64	12126	12128	B-120	458085	458106	B-201	B 312890 312900
144960		16	527071	527190	64	22651	22780	121	577168	577274	B-201	740401 740402
824261	824700	17	337076		65	542735	542931	122	44961		B-202	47916 47956
AJ 5517	5577	17	452477	452491	65	931292	931299	122	545711	545856	B-202	275549 275560
AJ 5681	5735	17	648521	648750	B-66	B 290318	290326	B-124	B 331106	331132	B-202	590512 590736
AJ 5813	5837	17	839251	839695	B-66	390299	390333	B-124	581268	581280	B-202	700073 700274
AJ 10861	11000	B-18	B 128868	128986	B-66	B 451763	452035	B-124	805826	806105	B-202	933807 933829
AJ 11043	11200	B-18	398371	398386	B-66	695091	696116	B-124	848691	848700	205	246259 246260
AJ 11220	14342	B-18	B 592608	593019	B-66	871904	871938	125	192074	192081	205	991935 991956
AJ 14401	14557	B-18	632130	632250	68	59522		125	558493	558197	209	191428 191458
AJ 14601	14731	B-18	793366	793410	68	437370	437373	125	672122	672157	210	303053 303213
AJ 14801	14841	B-18	810001	810659	68	821291	821360	127	823164	823169	211	135401 135480
AJ 15001	15047	22	106501	106581	69	413128	413134	129	662586	662588	211	659021 659050
AJ 15201	15372	22	636924	637001	70	254245	254250	129	902856	902876	B-212	21474
AJ 15401	15414	22	894985	894900	70	273117	273132	131	817544	817675	B-212	51304 51305
AJ 15601	15663	B-25	572476	572497	70	378751	378761	133	88829		B-212	106218 106219
AJ 15801	15803	26	93	96	72	620738	627058	133	401734	401753	B-212	B 237164 237165
4Ap 396	400	26	75828	75835	B-73	116406	116446	135	216254	216274	B-212	B 238233
4Ap 529	682	26	579172	579350	B-73	418239	418242	136	24121	24199	B-212	302356 302358
4Ap 801	868	26	723197	723555	B-73	625936	626107	136	603911	603986	B-212	802622 802758
4Ap 1001	1007	26	956635	956655	76	48108		137	244792	244794	213	249944 250538
4Ap 1201	1226	27	185868	185878	76	485083	485190	B-138	279285	279317	213	412446 412523
D 545	573	30	235492	235500	B-77	B 199501	199740	B-138	B 282629	286270	213	644163 644320
D 652	667	B-31	B 273463	273464	B-77	B 127077	127083	139	79236		214	486733 486735
EJ 937		B-31	399024	399026	B-77	383479	383499	139	568595	568618	214	738876 736990
EJ 1227	1228	B-31	717611	717750	B-77	B 479057	479250	141	137638	137668	215	388886 388915
EAP 978	984	B-31	785968	785970	B-77	B 479663	479855	B-145	105304	105325	217	223366
F 145	151	B-31	835501	835746	B-77	509436	510000	B-145	119341	119424	217	549811 549823
H 1796	1800	32	402527	402582	B-77	772501	773705	B-145	148587		222	109407 109409
H 1888	1948	33	247423	247434	B-77	922285	922300	B-145	377996	387000	223	662327 662384
H 2029	2069	34	528233	528318	B-78	293419		B-145	816751	816810	224	78951
H 2254	2277	34	874606	874646	B-78	419191	419259	146	90937	90965	224	615018 615062
I 2284	2400	35	7642		81	70575	70577	150	576007	576011	225	391239 391252
I 2462	2600	35	151113	15119	81	390203	390260	152	199447		226	807083 807131
I 2638	2744	35	278985	288000	82	181443	181500	152	871181	871216	229	608271 608291
I 2801	2906	35	780001	780097	82	423001	423018	153	297262	298280	231	438253 438255
I 3001	3045	B-36	22048	22052	82	795973	795985	156	22554	22555	B-232	949422 949450
I 3201	3291	B-36	44277	44278	B-83	100597	100603	156	797392	797400	B-232	B 302479 302484
I 3401	3448	B-36	84410	84445	B-83	B 272552	272553	157	837001	837004	235	227637 227645
IAP 72	124	B-36	B 273983	273987	B-83	332963	333006	157	917226	917232	236	937501
IAP 212	221	B-36	B 274154	274164	B-83	385907	385919	158	218877	218880	236	488014 488025
J 563	37	64692	64742	B-83	688476	689250	158	234251	234296	237	165218 165244	
OA 19322	19364	B-38	76176	76335	B-83	795351	795395	159	316330	316392	240	520021 520065
OA 19483	19555	B-38	137902	137915	B-86	101576		159	B 204641	204681	241	304566 304578
OA 19722	19795	B-38	B 230075	230089	B-86	578555	578797	B-160	574706	574730	245	178761 179210
OA 19914	19947	B-38	B 535244	535411	B-86	638153	638221	B-160	709901	710233	245	421106 421112
OA 20029	20045	B-38	809416	809475	B-86	231165	231171	B-160	710468	710983	246	260606 260612
OA 20856	20868	B-38	926153	926737	B-87	97152	97155	B-98	105177	105191	246	612508 612542
XG B 22		B-39	251808		90	594913	594998	161	239647	239651	253	756654 756662
XG 78498	78548	B-39	428506	428510	B-91	757420	757422	163	272045	272114	247	400713 400726
XG 78898	78959	B-39	599366	599655	93	935524	935532	164	48481	48550	251	389448 389445
BFQ 11943	12000	40	103789	103945	94	517378	517390	164	50771	51000	252	272300 272303
BFQ 12117	12360	40	184173	184176	B-95	220219	220241	164	96115		252	520661 520694
BFQ 12485	12693	40	825034	825496	B-98	42558	42997	164	156472	156733	253	374831 374852
BFQ 12801	12832	41	97152	97155	B-98	90994	91054	166	239647	239651	253	756654 756662
BFM 2239	2302	41	570094	570306	B-98	B 232704	232707	166	391542	395201	254	381924 381928
BLQ 220	400	41	827302	827307	B-98	331488	332164	166	914133	914144	255	79406 79409
BLQ 618	800	41	834275	834282	B-98	B 420465	420661	169	226658		255	245857 245873
BLQ 851	989	42	973782	973785	101	234971	284980	169	768288	768292	256	204473 204529
BLQ 1201	1255	B-43	281587	281689	B-102	B 288031	288004	173	800501	800509	256	395720 395728
BLQ 1602	1628	45	249829	249836	B-102	438751	438754	174	2323	2328	257	474938 474968
BL 35454	35600	46	384546	384550	B-102	585138	585232	175	245931	246000	259	465202 465204
BL 35801	36000	46	581876	581880	103	21833	21838	175	392471	394282	259	598458 598486
BMQ 5405	5579	46	657001	657400	103	33771		175	841501	841511	262	30041 30140
BMQ 5711	5766	B-48	191851	191859	103	135646	135651	176	31826	31828	262	46541 46565
BMQ 6001	6042	B-48	B 286271	286278	103	325251	325292	176	122301	122352	262	272559 272561
BMQ 6801	6819	B-48	B 449888	450000	104	550152	550153	176	417329	417365	263	251046 251048
BM 33561	33600	B-48	B 613501	613528	104	574811	575100	177	10777	10792	263	524556 524621
BM 33720	34376	B-48	674127	674254	105	291360	291364	177	28608	28830	263	919812 919812
BM												

The Journal of ELECTRICAL WORKERS and Operators

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
B-292	B 332114 332124	377	353205 353248	477	247331 247386	582	752787 752817	668	322578		
B-292	337862 337870	377	913602 913607	479	225279 225287	583	91536 91570	668	444659 444730		
B-292	628465 628500	378	783229 783236	479	443770 443821	583	249490 249493	B-669	B 101888 101921		
B-292	823501 823779	379	275308	479	776299 776309	584	684933 685000	672	561451 561452		
293	309682 309692	379	824569 824583	480	892025 892044	584	899189 899224	672	730201 730207		
294	518367 518386	380	907859 907888	481	514189 514281	585	347954 348000	673	561112 561130		
295	837751 837881	382	603375 603396	B-482	400560 400562	586	920432 920444	674	145403 145460		
295	980191 980250	384	5058 5067	483	376908 377196	587	318906 318906	B-675	461133 461214		
296	731701	385	81574 81589	488	125267 125360	587	497674 497688	676	208005 208009		
296	771596 771600	385	571053 571054	488	573217 573275	588	40204 40236	676	269110 269185		
301	755442 755452	386	764637 764672	488	659972 659978	589	302318 302321	677	20203 20204		
B-302	261616 261659	388	95052 95068	489	86316 86327	589	338936 339000	677	43111 43127		
B-302	274301 274303	389	168176 168189	491	562361 562366	589	752001 752080	678	242109		
B-302	390796 390798	390	155058 155140	491	738601 738622	590	21218 21231	678	382279 382313		
B-302	886923 886938	390	160167	491	785079 785100	591	35296 35300	681	418802 418820		
303	767149 767152	B-391	530589 530603	493	593292 593319	591	400911 400950	682	501394 501421		
B-304	243442 243445	393	430617 430631	B-495	258479 258481	594	378148 378175	683	415425 415500		
B-304	484189 484249	394	306824 306839	B-495	306714 306717	595	456321 456587	683	560867 560871		
B-304	563146 563153	396	451445 451500	B-495	397212 397246	595	577073 577079	683	761101 761118		
B-304	691197 691452	396	505979 506014	497	798738 798749	595	882105 882148	B-684	87577 87589		
305	42057 42060	396	924301 924302	499	331839 331840	596	94425 94437	B-684	211879 211897		
305	437012 457059	397	381703 381751	499	521804 522000	597	88798 88822	B-684	B 292228 292237		
307	101405 101416	398	183412 183483	499	947401 947418	598	490750 490754	685	35511 35556		
307	230890	398	430826 430828	500	548766 548921	599	37822	686	614287 614310		
308	395500 395532	400	684485 684533	500	566603 566605	599	791061 791080	687	728120 728135		
308	803376 803400	401	423640 423669	501	21482 21750	600	380452 380462	688	25277 25319		
B-309	4147 4152	403	384941 384948	501	31501 31605	601	61767 61772	688	B 303001 303005		
B-309	86119 86217	405	568967	501	99927 100007	601	412226 412271	688	604057 604085		
B-309	110271 110830	405	739207 739241	501	298154 298378	601	940541 940543	689	655662 655717		
B-309	111001 111078	406	297024 297042	B-502	53834 53842	604	440564	691	5486 5490		
B-309	293767 293790	408	149527 149528	B-502	B 256687	604	597820 597897	691	971898 972000		
B-309	675365 675721	408	455115 455225	504	63257 63260	B-605	B 301013	691	942001 942006		
311	50194 50196	409	653354 653478	504	933483 933507	B-605	B 338577	692	327377 327382		
311	271402 271482	B-412	231543 231548	505	6801 6830	B-605	416499 416554	694	370082 370116		
312	394931 394984	B-412	462291 462333	505	601515 601533	B-605	578316 578317	695	410587 410632		
313	167789 167840	B-412	587281 587347	506	583051 583053	607	168926 168948	698	240501		
317	919094 919142	413	192511 192551	506	735901 735917	609	782220 782229	698	343577 343598		
317	423184 423198	413	890755 890791	508	436754 436756	611	195341 195355	700	788530 788555		
318	364117 364155	414	B 305123 305124	508	569419 569499	611	523203 523285	701	960713 960740		
319	88092 88096	414	610566 610609	510	490934 490938	612	384633 384652	B-702	75943 75977		
320	558652 558652	415	419436 419477	513	332463 332469	613	454114 454115	B-702	358428 358500		
320	728401 728410	416	473446 473463	513	403971 404054	613	603338 603544	B-702	457906 457912		
321	415535 415572	417	61279	517	520409 520480	614	529374 529397	B-702	458443 458450		
322	412533 412544	417	409918 409946	521	726046 726130	614	577653	B-702	510234 510278		
323	665369 665418	418	B 242881 242889	525	9650 9658	615	735310 735354	B-702	511122 511164		
324	200077	418	248378 248381	525	383161 383201	616	412954 413003	B-702	532124 532150		
324	411510 411553	418	684299 684444	526	244124 244131	616	576779	B-702	532748 532751		
325	155094 155157	418	776607 776613	527	46786 46793	617	706618 706698	B-702	567748 567750		
326	207982 207983	B-420	274907 274967	527	966693 966740	619	784688 784695	B-702	583351 583361		
326	296827 296828	B-420	283409 283422	528	454226 454290	620	520193 520200	B-702	636414 636465		
326	303815 304013	B-420	437999 438000	529	815687 815703	621	420323 420343	B-702	782945 782970		
329	222617	421	326131 326150	532	468490 468571	621	580656	B-702	841460 841485		
329	282528 282610	422	383447 383455	536	246128 246130	623	255422 25543	B-702	811507 811517		
329	941913 941985	424	76790	537	259498 259500	623	214067 214116	B-702	486889 486894		
332	49168 49169	426	413732 413753	537	737701 737707	625	7067618 7067930	B-702	812251 812256		
332	369254 369424	427	256191 256192	538	562084 562093	626	784688 784695	B-702	567748 567750		
333	243858 243858	427	258720 258750	539	652144 652163	628	420323 420343	B-702	457906 457912		
333	719456 719623	427	830251 830331	540	698829 698861	628	312340	B-702	841460 841485		
335	104074 104087	428	411999 412029	543	89328 89339	630	494622 494632	704	849217 849227		
336	37528 37564	430	791661 791686	545	33641	631	166154 166188	707	775251 775275		
336	758058 758063	B-431	333706 333734	545	414987 415019	632	209889	708	416825 416882		
339	84340 84342	434	980794 980828	B-548	261925 261926	632	382704 382736	709	104967 104984		
339	307726 307851	434	240804 240808	B-548	791647 791657	634	323001 323029	710	730506 730516		
340	200825 200827	B-435	264949 264955	549	11922 11923	636	429098	711	284557 284560		
340	687242 687353	B-435	364654 364712	549	579941 580004	636	B 234361 234366	711	B 293104 293118		
341	199200 199212	B-435	649421 649515	550	422708 422723	636	904925 904944	711	531727 531750		
342	224630 224646	436	88461 88477	551	16948 16951	637	288107 288123	711	820501 820612		
343	252984 253005	437	100593 100619	552	415019	640	15141 15149	711	21107 21133		
344	845147 845158	438	595930 595988	553	322663 322667	B-554	314775 314775	712	B 61221 61500		
347	301208 301209	438	929182 929193	B-554	771819 771834	640	346897 346941	B-713	43501 43507		
347	322753 322818	B-439	16809 17250	556	402758 402779	643	83206 83231	B-713	533491 533560		
348	338705 338706	B-439	29251 29353	557	749153 749181	644	227368 227369	B-713	B 585491 585750		
349	709040 709155	B-439	436125 436137	558	134361 134365	644	373802 373853	B-713	B 585491 585750		
349	20621 21000	B-439	592566 592617	558	595842 596131	B-645	231244 231257	B-713	B 616501 617250		
349	23251 23510	B-441	584693 584716	559	385571 385591	646	406941 406973	B-713</			

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
734	687751 687784	B-829	77731 78000	B-909	463496 463500	998	B 337306 337379	B-1127	B 495631 495750		
738	654101 654260	B-829	84001 85085	B-909	783001 783018	B-999	B 292715 292719	B-1127	735601 735697		
B-739	423321 423329	B-829	622378 623250	910	385894 385908	B-1000	B 71096	B-1128	B 301595 301605		
B-739	582152	B-829	639001 640500	910	462340	B-1000	B 494997 495000	B-1128	B 339029 339076		
740	529073 529087	B-829	651751 652489	912	602271 602340	B-1000	B 514501 514873	B-1129	B 330301 330305		
743	1611 1612	B-830	B 80941 81441	917	386435 386441	B-1002	194419 194429	B-1129	B 310201 310247		
743	592222 592230	B-830	B 624180 624750	917	556078 556081	B-1002	B 251819 251827	B-1130	B 504751 504875		
744	98710 98728	B-830	B 640501 642750	919	922939 923296	B-1002	624825 625090	B-1130	B 509883 510000		
744	321743 321748	B-830	648001 648341	B-921	B 59227 59236	B-1006	B 225938 225941	B-1131	492805 492807		
744	664629 664738	B-830	648751 648806	B-921	B 597001 597631	B-1006	B 411491 411597	1135	370319 370349		
747	387531 387579	831	729926 729948	B-921	B 634360 634500	B-1006	636248 636260	1144	102832 102839		
748	132739 132750	B-832	B 82530 83243	922	374823 374844	B-1007	B 265592 265593	1147	476611 476679		
748	424685 424690	B-832	B 547929 548240	923	174258 174280	B-1007	B 500558 500625	1151	85555		
748	794251 794323	B-832	B 578584 579000	923	295803 295856	B-1010	B 66066 66070	1151	656617 656631		
749	393773 393776	B-832	B 632251 632997	925	307818	B-1010	B 569099 569764	1156	103140 103149		
749	B 495934 495968	B-832	B 85501 86040	B-926	B 284784 284788	B-1013	13826 13840				
749	622627 622818	B-832	86251 86255	B-926	772158 772185	B-1015	B 225381 225382				
750	565746 565755	B-832	B 576751 577160	928	163873	B-1015	B 477958 478013				
750	808522 808564	B-832	B 645751 646256	928	275594 275643	B-1020	330838 330891	7—14945.			
755	768650 768660	B-832	B 646501 646527	928	470912 470919	1022	513024 513045	60—527761-763, 765+803.			
757	255484	833	B 266742	B-929	B 234659 234660	1024	82688 82689	106—732025.			
757	845594 845607	833	B 287788 287798	B-929	250809	1024	580707 580775	131—817546.			
758	543977 544057	833	512915 512928	B-929	B 304578 304589	1025	771051 771055	139—79230-235.			
760	536409 536171	833	555751 555752	B-929	756003	B-1030	185571 185590	175—294264-270, 272-275.			
760	578716 578734	B-835	B 79681 79705	930	B 290129 290132	1032	52221	277-280.			
761	277295 277296	B-835	232843 232883	930	389721 389741	1032	160323 160337	186—784408-409.			
761	390430 390460	B-835	B 303324	930	427810	1032	767840	209—191438.			
762	9035	B-837	B 336078 336110	932	793169 793185	B-1034	185229 185250	256—204474-476, 479-486.			
762	171615 171617	B-837	982753 982770	933	413441 413481	B-1034	842251 842272	490-499, 501-510, 512-			
762	403293 403306	B-839	B 80231 80250	933	577360	B-1036	672515 672530	523, 525, 527-528, 191438.			
B-763	301687 301688	B-839	B 81905 82396	934	B 793115 793122	1037	460891 461090	443, 449, 452, 455.			
B-763	797272 797320	840	511944 511970	B-936	B 236235 236236	1040	316501 316590	304—243444, 563231.			
764	921211 921240	841	273184 273185	B-936	320790	1040	313801 313906	317—323185.			
765	720001 720051	841	939298 939314	B-936	407158 407166	B-1041	6736101 673670	320—559651.			
765	819727 819750	842	727506 727519	937	591775 591804	B-1041	597751 597910	336—37531-551, 553-555.			
767	299227 299247	843	328805 328806	B-943	269757 269759	B-1041	315001 315040	559-562.			
767	361057 361088	843	572306 572308	B-943	309375 309402	B-1045	578055 578062	569-253231.			
767	432218 432221	843	629490 629563	B-945	262836	1046	966070 966092	489-86325.			
768	920081 920114	845	90096 90136	(Triplicate)		1047	632052 632075	545-33640.			
770	64456 64500	B-846	B 282908 282909	947	B 314109 314113	B-1048	90619 90710	548-261924.			
770	81759 81768	B-846	386551 386576	947	B 330608 330613	B-1048	140290 140345	600—380456-458.			
770	671251 671310	B-846	444612 444615	947	B 760517 760525	B-1049	659-780765.				
772	756486 756489	B-846	828146 828265	948	B 672944 673018	B-1052	689-655680, 697, 705, 710-	713, 715-716.			
B-773	289806	847	144601 144671	948	922554 922557	1054	801653 801659	720—575876.			
B-773	391566 391598	847	393011 393020	B-949	B 245941 245946	B-1055	634501 634640	794—414811-814.			
774	553777 553886	850	32752 32758	B-949	382275 382313	1057	507444 507468	807—580361.			
777	287070 287109	850	89588 89598	B-951	B 270667	B-1058	230511 230527	829-84763.			
779	170471 170494	852	278819 278820	B-951	B 311872 311920	B-1058	615001 615146	850-32750-751, 754-756.			
780	398141 398200	852	421260 421331	B-951	391850 391861	B-1060	4461 4500	855-30776-777.			
780	431051 431060	852	445535	B-951	558164 558165	B-1060	713251 713312	885-30776-777.			
782	246521 246529	854	70199 70222	B-952	B 293135 293143	B-1061	598096 598098	929-756002.			
783	581729 581746	855	78980 79002	B-952	328722 328724	B-1061	92611 92624	1002—194418.			
784	233673 233708	855	247560 247562	953	660201 660480	B-1062	B 318031 318310	1006—225936-937.			
B-785	799946 799968	856	833039 833060	953	B 637508 637567	B-1074	316201 316253	1032—52219-220, 767839.			
B-785	794900 794930	857	234892 234899	953	661418 661500	B-1065	123662 1266540	1061—92610.			
787	101986 102003	859	397859 397953	B-955	293458 293480	1067	537038 537050	1123—266540.			
787	317141 317142	860	84613 846459	B-955	285317	1067	536750 536835	12291, 13372, 13433.			
789	566884 566885	861	170300	B-956	14606 14610	B-1071	B 222568 222626	13662, 13990, 14125.			
791	297855 297865	861	846340 846356	957	B 72120 72123	1072	970801 970815	14200, 14706, 14714.			
792	220094	862	336255 336305	958	B 637508 637567	B-1074	306693 306704	14716, 15658.			
792	795818 795828	863	421864 421875	959	B 402751	B-1076	130693 130704	B-3—4Ap 397, 810-812, 833,			
794	175754 175755	864	15390 15392	B-959	B 138054 138059	B-1076	595501 595527	856, 857.			
794	414815 414831	864	301923 302104	959	B 588128 588238	B-1079	B-3—AJ 5536, 5552, 5577,	5711, 10927, 11083, 11133.			
794	683638 684000	865	597213 597331	959	B 692255 692256	B-1080	632387 632409	11139, 11398, 11470.			
794	941251 941263	867	90546 90548	960	B 511615 511620	B-1080	5058946 559056	11519, 11582, 11682.			
795	83713 83755	868	B 460617 460748	960	B 605205 605221	B-1088	252579 252581	11689, 12145, 12167.			
798	435179 435196	870	609825 609856	964	B 308800 308871	B-1083	252854 252856	12555, 12653, 12649.			
799	95445 95459	872	769596 769598	964	B 269441	B-1083	539528 539627	12921, 13372, 13433.			
800	168431 168435	873	164199 164200	965	B 291363 291371	B-1084	B 613019 613220	13662, 13990, 14125.			
800	474617 474618	873	715171 715195	965	429208 429210	B-1088	14200, 14706, 14714.				
802	364858 364898	B-874	334818 334848	965	502050 502281	B-1088	511637 511980	14716, 15658.			
B-803	338133 338162	875	420501 420502	966	B 306399 306408	B-1089	558224 558308	B-3—BLQ 314.			
804	401470 401486	875	511091 511103	967	85768 85778	B-1090	582480 582481	B-3—D 551.			
804	575279	B-876	B 280928 281060	968	95782 95798	B-1092	5690914 5690956	B-3—H 1888, 1939, 2267.			
806	766410 766419	B-876	B 281462 281481	B-969	414394 414419	B-1092	596251				

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
352, 370, 429, 440, 443,	476.	326—303950.	654—592410, 416, 430, 460,	607, 707, 737, 740-741,	131—2979,	196—196949-950,	
66—390301, 329, 451845,	896, 695185, 235, 316,	336—37558.	732627.	977,	304—563105,	362—321066-067, 073-074,	
318, 446, 582-583, 983,	695776, 813.	343—252984.	659—780771, 778, 796779,	632456, 82534, 82548,	370—525163, 569252,	388—95046,	
73—625944, 626063, 071,	087.	349—284076-077.	802, 828, 943.	569, 82613, 632462, 500,	422—383442-445,	451—774356,	
83—332997, 385914, 688477,	480, 689222, 795427, 646,	357—826529.	675—461137.	532-534, 537, 558, 626,	482—400551-555,	536—246123-125,	
746, 798, 811, 815, 861.	98—42647, 42971, 332120.	362—321074, 390735.	688—25318, 604081.	628, 855-857, 910, 941,	717—299492-495, 497-513,	783—169824,	
110—707821, 824, 904, 917.	122—545764.	377—353238.	691—971956.	949, 648786, 815, 828, 860,	832—52380, 52390,	876—781137,	
125—558567, 559161, 192003,	556187.	382—603384.	694—370100-101.	922-923, 646184.	930—389713,	930—389713,	
131—2979.	496—451480.	396—451480.	700—788546.	855—78991.	1007—500543-550,	1020—330831-835,	
160—710047, 197.	498—183376.	405—739225.	702—636435, 812255.	861—170800.	1131—492801-804.	1007—500543-550,	
175—841504-505, 245977.	412—462320, 231450, 459.	415—419448, 460.	716—332195-202, 916930.	865—597323.	BLANK	1007—500543-550,	
177—28696, 725299.	422—383445.	439—436128-135, 592592.	724—335008.	867—90550.	26—579344-350,	57—196949-950,	
193—704728.	443—96016.	443—96016.	730—235947-950.	881—163957.	107—560508-510,	107—560508-510,	
194—673650.	451—774356.	488—573223, 125443.	732—148235.	890—405421.	211—659049-050,	211—659049-050,	
196—586582, 714157.	495—97827.	501—99984, 298160, 368,	738—654113, 158, 250.	905—512362.	246—612528,	336—37528-530,	
202—47926, 275549, 590604,	610, 628, 700095-097, 137,	31592.	762—301692.	1000—514678.	458—750495,	458—750495,	
197, 249, 271.	525—383193.	525—261122, 314741-750.	795—83726, 730, 746, 751.	1002—251817, 822, 624908,	567—621028-033, 100,	567—621028-033, 100,	
211—659027.	562—421836.	566—555487, 489, 490-491,	824—76247, 253, 258, 267.	931.	581—584467-470,	581—584467-470,	
213—412505.	498—499.	498—499, 502-503, 505-	828—573743, 630949, 631044,	1006—636247.	865—597213.	865—597213.	
246—612520, 523, 260606,	506.	506.	645030.	1007—500625.	PREVIOUSLY LISTED	PREVIOUSLY LISTED	
280—25280.	567—718185, 211, 228.	567—718185, 211, 228.	829—622506, 623042, 639217,	1030—185590.	MISSING	MISSING	
292—337866, 628465-473.	597—88801-810.	617—706694.	639672, 639883, 652460,	1034—842272.	BUT VOID	BUT VOID	
294—518373.	619—784677.	619—784677.	832—82663, 82728, 830, 875,	1036—670100.	73—418233, 625617, 639,	663, 698.	
302—261630.	640—326645, 346733, 746.	643—83210-211.	82903-904, 913, 914, 999,	1041—597909.			
309—4150, 86185, 110500,	110685, 806, 675393, 406,		83035, 040, 066, 068, 072,	1045—228844, 577951.			
445, 465, 599, 617, 701.			075, 078-079, 081, 083,	1076—383989.			
			086-088, 090, 092-093,	1112—831867.			
			095, 098, 83100, 102-103,	1129—310201-202.			
			105-106, 108-110, 83223,	1135—270334.			
			85610, 613, 622, 681,				
			85815, 845-847, 853, 892,				
			85954, 970, 980, 993,				
			86002, 030, 547966, 992,				
			548002, 044, 088, 092, 180,				
			196, 576773, 814, 871,				
			942, 548002, 044, 088, 092,				
			180, 196, 577102, 578604,	16—527190.			

WAR IN PROGRESS FOUR YEARS

(Continued from page 235)

bors of Germany is not, however, identical with the position of the countries of eastern Europe. The Scandinavian countries, Belgium and Holland, and possibly the Baltic States, can hardly be said as yet to have come under the economic domination of Germany. Moreover, all of them have considerable markets in free currency countries and themselves maintain free exchanges. Germany does, however, play a large part in their trade and, apart altogether from the possibility of crude political threats, could cause a great deal of discomfort and dislocation by manipulation. On a small scale this has been done already. A sudden refusal on the part of Germany, for instance, to take from Holland any further supplies of certain types of market garden produce, for which Germany is the principal market, would seriously embarrass Holland politically as well as economically, especially if the blow were administered during the short period when the main crop was ripe. The new trade agreement with Holland is one sign of growing German interest in these countries.

"The smaller countries of northwestern Europe are not, therefore, in particularly urgent need of assistance to build up 'free' markets. What, rather, they may need is prompt assistance in the event of a sudden economic onslaught. The assistance which the collective security group might, therefore, require to have ready in such cases would probably be very different from the type of assistance which 'neutral' countries in Eastern Europe and the Near East would probably most need."

Germany's racketeering trade practices are revealed fully. Germany has made a practice of greatly increasing contributions of raw materials under agreements with European countries. This creates in favor of the exporting country large credits in Germany which, however, can only be liquidated by purchases of German goods. When the raw material country undertakes to buy German goods against the credit balance, it discovers it cannot buy goods that it may need or want but must take the goods that Germany offers. It is pointed out that in many instances there is a glut of aspirin, microscopes, typewriters and mouth organs in many of the trapped countries. These goods purchased by the raw material country cannot be sold to the inhabitants and so the banks of the country must make up the losses, and thus they are forced into financing Germany's export trade.

This use of trade as an arm of military aggression is further illustrated by another method that Germany employs. By one device or another Germany induces small countries to make any purchase of German goods. Credit is given for these goods and then suddenly the bill is presented to the little country with the demand that the bill be paid. The nation cannot foot the bill. Then Germany threatens foreclosure and wins from this country secret political or strategic concessions.

This process of ruthless economic aggression has been going on now for at least four years and so Hitler enters a country like Austria or Czechoslovakia and when the newspapers report such a debacle the newspapers are reporting only the final chapter of the process of economic aggression. Authors of these pamphlets believe that Germany is now seeking to bring all of central Europe under German control and when this hegemony is accomplished, then Germany will be in a position, it thinks, to move against France and England directly. If France and England fall, then the ambitious Hitler expects to use the same process against the United States and South America.

LABOR BOARD ISSUES RESTATED

(Continued from page 229)

legalistic jurists rather than in the spirit of empirical investigators.

2. The board has had many inexperienced men in its employ—men who have, like Mr. Malcolm Ross, become aware of the labor movement only in the last few years.

3. The board has done very little if anything to create an atmosphere in which good cooperative relations, either with clients or with corporations, could exist.

4. Undue weight has been given to an organization of lawyers in the board in the shaping of policies and in the making of decisions.

5. There has been little or nothing done to temper the actions and decisions of the board with warmth of human relations based upon the conference method.

6. Representatives of A. F. of L. unions have found continuously a chilly atmosphere at board offices, while representatives of C. I. O. unions have found ready entry in board sanctums and have often received advice on conduct of cases.

Finally, not in the halcyon period of Toryism has any federal agency ever proceeded behind closed doors to administer a law with as much mystery, subjectivism and egoism as the National Labor Relations Board has.

COOPERATION ADVANCED IN ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 230)

CONTRACTOR." This is an attractive publication of special interest to contractors. Earl N. Peak, Marshalltown, Iowa, is president of the National Electrical Contractors Association; W. M. Walker, Atlanta, Ga., is vice-president, and L. W. Davis, New York City, is secretary-treasurer.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
or Two

*It's spring. There's romance everywhere,
even on the lines.*

WILL YOU GIVE ME A RING?

Hello, sister, I'm testing the line
Hello. Will you give me a ring?
Your voice is as mellow as vintage wine.
Hello, sister, I'm testing the line—
How 'bout tonight, shall we dance and dine?
Or walk in the park where the moon's
a-wing?
Hello, sister, I'm testing the line.
Hello . . . Will you give me a ring?

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

* * *

*And it seems that romance isn't really over
even when you're only carrying the torch.*

LIFE

I was walking down the railroad
With aching, freezing feet,
My in'ards growling "Dinner!"
My clothes were soaked in sleet;
My heart was draped in sorrow,
My body cold and numb,
My hopes were that tomorrow
I'd catch up with the sun.
There I chanced to meet a Brother
Of the clumb-some lineman class,
He staked me to a dinner
And three fingers on a flask.
He won my heart forever,
But I prayed that night for one—
"God bless my little woman."
Who has put me on the BUM.

R. H. DENNING,
L. U. No. 357.

* * *

MY CONFESSION

(An answer to Brother Hanson)

Those 50-cent words you mention
Have aroused my attention.
Just read this, Brother, and you'll change
your mind:
My inferior phrases
Deserve no praises,
They're merely of the dime-a-dozen kind!

I know my writin' defect,
Yet never try to correct;
To be floatin' through clouds I'm truly
afraid!
'Tis more safe and sound
To stay on the ground,
Even if I never make the poetic grade!

And the spouse, good old "pard,"
Threw the battle-ax in discard,
Those rollin' pins I never had to "duck."
No gamblin' for me,
Nor spells of drunken spree,
Makin' the "better-half" content with

A Bit O' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
Local No. B-3.

SPECIAL NOTICE

*In keeping with the rest of the magazine,
this page is going to put on a new topper, or
masthead. We want it to be a real personality
piece, which will represent the talented group
of contributors whose efforts make this page
unique among all labor publications.*

*To all contributors, past or present, we
want your picture. Send us a thumb-nail size
view of your face, a clear snapshot will be
fine, but pick out the liveliest, grinnin'est
picture in your album.*

*And we want to say,
Don't delay,
Join the immortals right away—
Send that picture in today.*

* * *

"DUMBEST QUESTION"

Grand Coulee Dam is designed for irrigation
as well as for power, which apparently
gives people lots to worry about. Here's
what a Reclamation Bureau announcer calls
the dumbest question so far.

A woman asked:
"Will the water be any good after the elec-
tricity is taken out of it?"

—HENDRICK THE ROAMER,
L. U. No. B-73.

* * *

PERSPECTIVE

Soon song and music will fill our ears,
When we reach the milestone of fifty years
In the electrical industry—one of the best
Union organizations, that stood the test.
With faith and courage we carried our load
And fraternally have we our aid bestowed,
With all our strength, with pomp and pride
Shoulder to shoulder with the true and tried.
We kept our local through all these years,
Along with a number of souvenirs.
We'll climb the armed poles of God
And dare to tread the path untrod
From our beginning to feeble-aged years,
To accomplish the dream of our pioneers.

JOHN F. MASTERTON,
L. U. No. 39.

* * *

ODE TO THE SOOT HOUNDS

Of all the gangs with which I've worked
This ornery bunch beats the universe.
Buss and Ira, sticking out their chins,
For Bill and Deal to lay one in.
Dick and Al with hoe and bricks
Helping lay those walls that stick.
Jess and Charlie, what a pair!
One or the other always in your hair.
There's Hanis, Hartman and good old Nick,
On the job to make things click.
Boiler maintenance is a job that you
Must cuss and grin to see it through.
These are the gang with whom we work,
An ornery gang, but all good sports.

ALFRED SPICE,
L. U. No. B-9, Fort Wayne, Ind.

UNION PACIFIC

Here's to the men of the old U. P.
Who blazed a trail for you and me
Across the country, wild and wide,
Linking the East with the far West side.
Who worked like hell and drank like sin,
And fought off attacks of the pesky redskin.
A tribute to them we owe at best
For joining the East Coast and the West
With a ribbon of steel in those days of old
Finishing their task with a spike of gold.
Away back in the days of sixty-nine,
They made it possible for yours and mine
To travel along with speed and ease
Upon the road of the old U. P.'s.

FRED HARRIS,
L. U. No. 618.

* * *

MORNING AFTER

Here I lie upon the bed—
Throat so dry and throbbing head,
Bloodshot eyes and body sore,
The morning after the night before.

Can't eat nothin', got no pep,
Lost my money, lost my rep,
Can't get up, I feel so bad,
Boy what a wonderful time I had.

Can't remember where I went,
Don't know how the time was spent.
But wow! What a time it musta bin,
Look at the helluva shape I'm in.

LINEMAN ZEKE,
Local B-160.

* * *

LINEMAN'S CHOICE

A boomer slept on a box car floor,
His back was lame and his feet were sore;
He dreamt of days of a better kind,
Of home and friends he'd left behind.

He dreamt of days with his lineman pals,
And evenings he'd spent with pretty gals.
His dreams recalled the days of old,
When his pockets bulged with pay-day gold.

From Florida's palms to Washington's firs
He'd covered the land with his trusty spurs.
He'd worked hard and long each day,
At night he'd gamble his pay away.

Some folks would say he wasted his life,
That he should have taken himself a wife,
But if you asked, he'd say with a grin,
"If I had the chance I'd do it a'gin."

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. B-702.

* * *

There seems to be a lot of talk about line-
men brave and bold; about the grunt who
bears the brunt, and digs all the daw-gone
holes. I know they weather all the storms,
they're on hand when trouble occurs—but
they couldn't wire a bungalow unless they had
a pair of spurs. Now we don't get much pub-
licity, we don't weather the storms or rain,
but give us a hickey and a piece of pipe, and
I'll betcha we'll write your name.

B. J., L. U. No. 124.

*A*GREAT politician and a real statesman can only be—according to my democratic conceptions and opinion—somebody whose mind possesses a correct harmony and equilibrium of all the mental faculties as mentioned, of the analytical rational element, and the synthetic, combinatory, imaginative and artistic element of feeling and intuition.

—EDUARD BENES.
